THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 1ST MAY.

WE HAVE received the following letter from a correspondent in England :

SIR,—The *Hindoo Patriot* received here a few days ago contains the burial of the Vernacular Press Act, and another issue received this week contains an able speech of the Editor at the Trades' Dinner; all India and the Europeans interested in the well-being of the country are heartily glad to hear of the repeal of this Gagging Act. The V. P. Act was the greatest injustice done to the newspaper press throughout its history in any civilized country. The nation speaks in the Vernacular, and to take away the liberty of the press is to seal the lips of the people, and Government therefore actually deprives itself of reading the people's mind. Moreover, it is a great blow to the literature of the country, for dignity and character of all literature more or less depend on the press, and especially is this true in the case of our modern Bengali language. No doubt this change has been effected by the new ministry—it has been effected by that champion of liberty, that friend of oppressed nationalities. Here I may fitly introduce a letter which I had the honour to receive from Mr. Gladstone two years ago. It was at the time of the great Midlothian Campaign. I was present at the grand Liberal demonstration in Glasgow and was doubly fortunate, firstly, in hearing such a great politician and orator, 2ndly, because that memorable night proved to be on India (for we had no previous intimation what would be the subject of his address) I think I was the only Indian present at this assembly of 7,000 in a single hall, a scene unparalleled in the history of political addresses, except one just before from Edinburgh Waverley Market where there were 20,000 persons present.

He thus adverted to the Vernacular Press Act—* * * * "It subsisted for half a century. It was made the subject of investigation by different sets of distinguished men holding office in India. Lord Macaulay, Sir Fitzjames Stephen, and all the eminent men who held in succession the office of Viceroy, were thoroughly favourable to that liberty. Nay, more, gentlemen, the Tory Duke of Buckingham, and a staunchor Tory there is not in the country, having in him the sense and spirit and feeling of an Englishman—the Tory Duke of Buckingham when consulted by the Viceroy remonstrated energetically against the abolition of the freedom of the native press. Notwithstanding that, it was done. And how was it done? It was done in a day. It was done without the slightest opportunity of opposition or discussion, it was done in a manner which could not but suggest, and which goes far to prove that even at that time the fatal policy since pursued was in full view—that it was known or feared the policy would bear hard on the people of India—that it was apprehended, if it so bore upon them, it might lead to remonstrance; and, therefore, beforehand, they were gagged by imposing upon the press a law that is a contradiction to the spirit of the age in which we live, and disgrace to British authority."

I thanked Mr. Gladstone in the name of my country and subsequently wrote to him to which he replied—

Dear Sir,—* * * I thank you for it and I assure you it is matter of pain to me to reflect how little I have done, or can hope to do, in the great field of Indian Government and Legislation. But with ardent wishes for the happiness of your country I remain your very faithful and obedient, W. E. Gladstone.

Hawarden, Dec. 12, 1879.

Shortly before his return to address his constituency I sent him a copy of *Hindu Patriot* in which there was some extracts from his Glasgow speech and a copy of the "*Amrita Bazar Patrika*" which contained an account of his visit and extracts of his speech supplied by me. I wrote to him condemning the act, giving an account of the *Hindu Patriot* as a noble example of an English paper conducted by a native, and a history of the "*Amrita Bazar Patrika*" stating that it was conducted by a zealous and enthusiastic Editor, and that it had become an English paper just before the passing of the Act, though it had previously been written in Bengali. I wrote how the infant monster had already swallowed some of the Vernacular papers. To this he replied—

Sir,—I have referred with interest to the papers you have kindly sent me. I am sorry to learn that the Press Act has extinguished a number of native papers, but glad that in the case of some at least there has been a revival of the same spirit under the guise of another tongue.

Your obedient servant,
Feb. 22, 1880. W. E. Gladstone.

A few days after this he again spoke of the Press Act in Edinburgh.

Now the Tories here as well as at home have said more than once that the noble words of his speech fell from his lips only to get into power, but sincere and earnest as he is and true to his words he redeemed his promise. All India cannot but be grateful to him and the Liberal party for the service they have rendered in helping to throw off an obnoxious yoke. Indeed, we might expect some other good things from them, but, unfortunately for India, questions of more pressing importance and more directly concerned with the very existence of the Government and good order have occupied them and monopolised their attention and of the House—I mean especially the Irish Act and other measures of less importance as the Bradlaugh question &c. This session there was not a day in the House when the great question was not discussed. Mr. L. Ghose also came to represent the grievances of India at an unfortunate time, for the Affghan War alone of Eastern questions filled the public mind. However we can safely hope yet to secure from Mr. Gladstone some permanent good to our country. Your speech at the Trade's Dinner was a spendid piece of eloquence It shows a thorough mastery of the language and may stand side by side with many speeches of M. Ps. Above all it speaks the heart of the people, and their satisfaction with the repeal of the Act, I therefore ventured to send it to Mr. Gladstone. I do not know if any other copy of the H. P. comes to this second city in the United Kingdom; but I have showed my copy to some learned Scottish gentlemen who are at once pleased with its English as well as politics. The majority of gentlemen in this country respect us and are interested in our welfare. We can agitate many things but the nature of our profession (for we are mere students) prevents our so doing. Would you kindly oblige me by giving a space to the above in your valuable journal.

Yours &c.,
M. L. D.

Glasgow, March 15, 1882.

WE TAKE the following from the *Pall Mall Gazette* : "A resolution has been passed by the Kirkcaldy Liberal Association, expressing regret that Sir George Campbell, M. P. for Kirkcaldy district, does not give so generous a support to the Government as they could wish in the present crisis, by refraining from pressing resolutions and questions which retard Government business. Sir George has replied that the would not undertake the functions to endure the toils of a member of Parliament, if he were required to sacrifice his independent opinion on all subjects, and wholly to efface himself because the Liberal Ministry is in power." We admire the independence of Sir George Campbell.

TUESDAY, 2ND MAY.

DISTURBANCES are reported to have occurred in the Khairpur State (Sind), caused, it is believed, by a rebellion of the Mir's son. Two companies of the 2nd Beloochi Regiment have been sent from Kurrachee to Larkhana, to be at the orders of the Political Agent in case of necessity.

A SPINNING and weaving mill is about to be started in Baroda. The Maharaja has expressed his desire to take up half the number of shares.

A CORRESPONDENCE has just been published which illustrates as the *Bombay Gazette* remarks, the inconveniences arising from a strict enforcement of the Arms Act. It seems that a firm of Simla tailors received three brass scabbards by the "Bokhara." The "weapons" If such they can be called, were, it appears, "hardly more dangerous than the flam of a pantaloon," and much less so than the box in which they were packed "if wielded by a powerful fanatic." Nevertheless, the scabbards were embargoed by the police at Bombay, and in a letter to the consignees Sir Frank Souter informed them that, as a preliminary proceeding, it would be necessary to make the application for licenses to import them into Bombay and transport them to Simla "on a twenty-rupees stamped paper!" Under these circumstances, it need hardly be said, the tailors thought themselves well out of the matter by abandoning the scabbards. We suppose the Commissioner of Police acted strictly within the letter of the Arms Act, and therefore nothing can be said against him. But, to quote our Bombay contemporary, what strikes us as unreasonable is that an Act which everybody admits is objectionable, and the abolition of which is only a question of months, should continue to be enforced with such excessive and vexatious stringency.

THERE IS a glut of cotton goods in Bombay just now. It is estimated that there are 12,000 bales in the hands of the mill-owners for which no purchasers are forthcoming, and the amount is being daily added to. The dearness of money discourages the dealers, and they are unwilling to invest. The *Indian Spectator* speaking of the stock of cloth on hand, says : "There has been literally no off-take to speak of. There was a spurt about four weeks ago, but since then the market has gone on steadily drooping and declining. It is a serious drop of full one anna. Most of the weaving mills have very large stocks on hand. Though they have sold them to dealers for forward delivery, the latter are not in a position to pay for, and remove their goods from mill godowns owing to absence of those large orders which they used to have from Aden and other ports in the Red Sea and from Scinde, Punjab and North-West Provinces." This is a serious state of things.

WE TAKE from the *Bombay Gazette* the following particulars regarding the efforts of the late Sir Erskine Perry for the advancement of the welfare of the natives of this country :

As president of the Board of Education from 1846-52, Sir Erskine laboured unceasingly to promote higher education among the natives. He encouraged female education, and materially helped the first pioneers of it, Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, and others. The formation of zillah schools was during his time fostered and extended. The Poona College was reorganised under his influence, and he took a warm interest in the success of the new institutions. The Mechanic's Institution and the Native General Library were founded under his auspices, and derived considerable support from him in their infancy. On his recommendation, several *alumni* of the Elphinstone College were appointed Deputy Collectors and Magistrates, among whom may be mentioned Messrs. Dadoba Pandurang, Nana Morojee, Nowrojee Byramjee, etc. With a view to encourage a taste for literature among educated natives, he awarded prizes out of his own purse for the writing of competitive essays on subject sof general utility. After an extended tour through Upper India, Sir Erskine wrote a very interesting paper on "The Geographical Distribution of the principal Languages of India and the feasibility of introducing English as a Lingua-Franca." He travelled to Nepaul and Ceylen; and his leisure hours were employed in literary work, as examples of which may be mentioned his "Letter to Lord Campbell on Law Reform," his translation of Savignee's, "Recht des Besitzes," and his well-known "Oriental Cases." On his departure from Bombay in November, 1852, numerous addresses were presented to him by various public bodies, such as the Mechanics' Institution, the Students' Literary and Scientific Society, the members of the Native General Library, and the native communities of Poona, Madras, and Bombay. Rs. 50,000 were subscribed for a testimonial, and the sum was devoted to the establishment of the Perry Professorship of Jurisprudence in Bombay.

IT IS reported from Bagdad that symptoms of plague have appeared near Saeng Bolak in Persia. Turkish troops have consequently been despatched to the Persian frontier for employment as a preventive cordon—*Press Commissioner's Office.*

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA have recently sanctioned the acceptance, by the Government of Bombay, of a tender from the Cawnpur Woollen Mills Company for the supply of country-made blankets for the use of the troops in that Presidency. The contract entered into with this Company extends for a period of four years commencing from 1st October 1882, at the rate of Rs. 3-8 for each blanket, the regulation size of the blankets being 7 by 5 and 5 lbs in weight. —*Ditto.*

WEDNESDAY 3RD MAY.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE LATEST CURE for inebriety. It has been found an unfailing remedy by a Venezuela scientific journal :—"Take three brown backed frogs, cut them up fine and macerate them for three days in alcohol. The extract is to be administered to the patient in half ounce doses three times a day for three weeks, and then in diminished quantity. The effect is to destroy all love of alcohol ever after."

PROFESSOR BARFF, it is said, has discovered a new antiseptic compound for the preservation of food, which will do away with all the expensive imperfect apparatus of freezing chambers, and will eneble the most perishable provision to be carried round the globe with as little risk to their freshness, as in the case of the egg taken from the henroosts to the breakfast table.

WE HAVE much pleasure in giving insertion to the following reply from the Private Secretary to the Viceroy to the Address of thanks from the representatives of the Native Press :

Private Secretary's Office, Government House, Simla,
13th April 1882.

Sir,—I have received your letter of the 4th instant enclosing an address to the Viceroy, expressive of gratitude for the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act, which was adopted at a meeting of the native editors held in the Town Hall of Calcutta on the 28th January last. and which has since been signed by the editors of ninety-eight newspapers published in Bengal, Bombay and Upper India.

I have laid the address before his Excellency, and he desires me to request that you will inform the gentlemen whose signatures are attached to it, that he has received it with much satisfaction. To a similar memorial received some weeks ago from representatives of the Vernacular Press (some of whom have also signed the address forwarded by you) his Excellency replied in a letter which has been published in most of the newspapers, and he therefore desires me to refer you to that letter, and to ask you to accept it as indicating his views in regard to the repeal of the Press Act of 1878. To what he said in it, he has nothing now to add, except that

the address which has just been presented to him seems to him to afford evidence of the most satisfactory kind, that those who conduct the Vernacular Press of this country have with a just sense of responsibility, the measure recently passed by the Legislature, and may therefore with all the more confidence be trusted not to abuse the full liberty which they will now enjoy.

For convenience of reference, I enclose a copy of his Excellency's letter of 3rd March, which I have mentioned above.

I remain, Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,
H. W. PRIMROSE,
Private Secy. to the Viceroy.

To Baboo Surendranath Banerjee.

WE REGRET to learn that the Registrar of the London University has issued a notice prohibiting graduates of the Indian Universities from presenting themselves at any of the Examinations of the London University, until they shall have previously passed the London Entrance test, which hitherto was not necessary. This decision is attributed to the late agitation on the subject.

WE ARE glad to see it stated that the President of the United States has vetoed the Chinese Exclusion Bill on the ground that it was opposed to democratic principles and to treaty provisions with China, and that it would have prejudicial effect upon American commercial relations with the Chinese empire.

GIGANTIC SPOTS have been discovered in the sun of late. One of the four principal groups of spots observed last week is stated by the *Indo-European Correspondence* to measure about 14 of an arc, corresponding to some 61,000 miles across, about one-fourteenth part of the solar diameter, and rather more than 7½ times the diameter of the earth. It is concluded that this revival of solar and magnetical activity gives reasonable hopes of favorable seasons in Southern India, for this and a few following years, while for Northern India the prospects are the very reverse.

THURSDAY, 4TH MAY.

ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT comes forward to advocate the claims of the English clerks in the district offices to increase of pay. He says:

So long ago as 1868 Sir C. P. Hobhouse then a member of the Supreme Council made a proposal for bettering the position and prospects of all ministerial officers, and the increase of expenditure involved in the proposal was provided for by an alteration in the stamp law. This proposal which was carried into effect did not include the English clerks and others, and they have been allowed to pine away with their wretched pittance since and evermore The English department of the moffussil courts comprise but a very small section of the ministerial establishment, and their exclusion from all benefit arising from reorganization of establishments is most unaccountable. It cannot be supposed that they perform less responsible work than the vernacular clerks and Sheristadars. Take first the Translators of Judges' Courts. These men were appointed to perform a work which had heretofore been done by Sheristadars. They are the eyes of the Judges, who have to form their opinion on the merits of a case from a faithful rendering of all all papers in vernacular attached to the nuthee. With this help Judges are able to see things with their own eyes—under the old system they were dependent upon the Sheristadars, who not unfrequently deceived them. As a rule none but men of education and character are eligible to these appointment, and when they were first created in 1853 the translators were declared eligible to Moonsiffships; 'all that prospect is gone and they have not even the consolation of receiving a small increase of salary now and then.

REFERRING to the Head-clerks of Judges' Courts our correspondent remarks:

These men have to do the same work in English which the Sheristadars do in Bengali in the Civil Courts. But the former are allowed to pine away on scanty pay while the latter are rewarded with increased emoluments. These Head-clerks are often required to edit long reports in English cases, which require more than superficial knowledge of law. The work of the assistant clerks is in proportion more or less according to what is required of their heads. The Honorable Justice Field gave it as his decided opinion that the work of the English department of the moffussil courts was double that of the vernacular department. The Head clerks of the District Judges' Courts have been placed in a worse position than those of district Magistrates and Collectors. As things now stand the tables are turned; ministerial officers in the English department of courts are looked down upon by their vernacular colleagues because they occupy a higher station on account of the increased pay drawn by the Sheristadars.

ADVERTING to the agitation going on in these columns relating to the increase of the salaries of ministerial officers in the moffussil a correspondent remarks:

While the claims of Sheristadars and others are often strenuously put forth for consideration, there are other ministerial officers who are as hard working and deserving as any of their compeers. I allude to the Head Clerk, and the Treasurer of the Collector's establishment. The former is held responsible for the preparation and submission of all returns and reports, but the latter is saddled with responsibilities which are daily weighing him down. The Treasurer is exclusively entrusted with stamp work, he has to look to the sale, indent and custody of stamps of various descriptions, and the submission of quarterly and annual return relating to them. Stamp revenue is daily increasing and there is a multiplication of the varieties of stamps. Besides, he has to receive and issue currency notes, supervise the treasury establishment. Further there is the work connected with the local funds, such as Road Cess, Public Works Cess, Municipal Fund, Excise, License tax, Jail, Post Office and Civil Courts. Where there are no sub-treasures as for instance in the District of Dinagepore the Treasurer of the District Collector finds no relief. No treasurer can leave office before dark, and at revenue-payment time he is required to stay long after candle-light. But this is not all. The treasurer has often to endure loss in making cash-remittance to Calcutta. While the pay of the accountant has been increased from the grade of Rs. 50 to 60 to the grade of Rs. 60 to 80, the Treasurer from whom a heavy security is exacted and who has pecuniary responsibility is to be contented with Rs. 65 a month.

We think the grievances of the ministerial officers in the Mofussil ought to be taken into consideration by Government.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the following from a Ranchi correspondent:

Referring to the short railway between Ranchi and Bombay you will be glad to hear that Survey party have commenced their work, the track marked will enhance all the important places in the district including Ranchi the head-quarters of the Lohardagga district. The estimated outlay on this survey, I hear has been sanctioned by Government at Rs. 60,000. You who live in the Metropolis can form no idea of the resources of this country and the amount of wealth which the Railway will bring out. Agriculture and the mines will receive an impetus such as they received before. There are here coal copper, iron, gold, and silver, mines. There is vast room for the expansion of the tea and coffee cultivation, perhaps there is no place under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal which is so much a *terra incognita* as Chotanagpore and it will be no small matter to open out this unknown regions.

WE LEARN from our Gossain Durgapur correspondent that cholera is raging in villages in his vicinity. The prevalence of the disease is ascribed to want of good drinking writer. The Sub-divisional officer of Kushtea had sent some chincona pills for fever-stricken people, but as cholera has appeared in the place of fever cholera pills will be now useful. Our correspondent should advise his neighbours to keep some phials of Rubini's Camphor.

THE SAME CORRESPONDENT gives the following prices of salt as proclaimed by beat of drum: The prices of salt formerly varied according to the places of production such as Liverpool salt 2-14, Cuttack 2-8, Balasore 2-10 to 2-12, 24-Pergannahs 2-14 per maund. Now they are all to be sold at the uniform rate of Rs. 2 per maund.

FRIDAY, 5TH MAY.

OUR KRISHNAGHUR correspondent writes:

It is believed in official circles here that the Bengal Government has asked the district Magistrate's opinion on the expediency of transferring the Bongong Sub-division to the Jessore District. We have no means of knowing the purport of the Magistrate's report, but the transfer I have reasons to think is a foregone conclusion. The Nuddea district is one of the smallest of the Presidency districts and this curtailment will make it smaller. Under the accursed influence of the epidemic fever which has decimated the district all business here has come to a stand still, the people have become dull and lifeless and education and litigation declined.

WE HAVE received a copy of a petition, which the inhabitants of Buddibatti, a rural town in the Serampore Sub-division, have submitted to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor with regard to their municipal affairs. Without mentioning names we will give the gist of the petition. The petitioners complain of the same man being re-appointed from time to time as Municipal Commissioner, of the appointment of two particular Commissioners on the score of unfitness, of the retention of a certain gentleman as Vice-Chairman for several years, and of the grant to him of a stipendiary allowance as Vice-Chairman. They state that in the first instance they brought their objections to the notice of the Sub-divisional Officer but without effect. Buddibatti is not an elective Municipality—the Commissioners are nominated by the Sub-divisional Officer, who is the ex-officio Chairman of the Municipality, and the Government appoints the persons nominated by the Chairman. Although the petition is loosely worded, it has a substantial basis, and we are assured that the petitioners are prepared to substantiate every statement contained in the petition. Why should there be any thing like life-peerage in the Buddibatti Municipality, or why should the Vice be paid when there are other persons able and willing to do the work without pay? We hope the Lieutenant-Governor will not look through the spectacles of the local officers, but will look with his own eyes.

THE MORTUARY return of Calcutta for the month of March last presents some noticeable facts, firstly, the births exceed those of any corresponding month of the past decade, secondly, the deaths from cholera were less than those of seven corresponding periods of the last decade, thirdly, there were only two deaths from small-pox which is less than the corresponding figures of the last decade except 1872.

WE HAVE received a communication on the subject of the succession to the Tanjore Guddi. The writer seems to advocate the claims of the Princess, but there is an adopted son of the late prince, who has also set up his claim to the Guddi. As the communication referred to does not present facts and circumstances in a clear and intelligible light, we are unable to form any opinion on the rights of the rival claimants.

WE HAVE received a small collection of poems in Bengali entitled—*Rheedoy Protidhani* or Echoes of the Heart by Poolin Behary Dutt. The pieces are of a varied character—didactic, descriptive and elegiac, and show considerable flow and musical power. Some of them are noteworthy for tenderness of thought, rising to pathos. On the whole the production is creditable to the writer, who is a youth of tender age.

THE INDO-EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE says:—"We understand that the contract for the printing and distribution of Government forms by a private firm has been completed, and the machinery and other plant are now in the course of removal from the Government Press to the contractor's place of business in Church Lane. This transfer of work will deprive about 400 men of employment, unless they choose to take service with the contractor." We think this is a move in the wrong direction. No private press will be able to execute Government work at lower rates than what the Government presses cost. Private parties must keep a sufficient margin for profit, whereas the Government presses worked at prime cost, though it might be a little more than what a private individual would incur. The encouragement of private enterprise is a good thing, but it should not be carried out at the loss of the State, in other words the private individual should not be fed at the expense of the general tax-payers.

THE FOLLOWING gentlemen are appointed to be Commissioners of the Suburban Municipality:

Raja Suttyanund Ghosal Bahadur, Mr. W. B. Jameson, Prince Mirza Jahan Kadr Bahadur, Babu Jogeshchunder Dutt, Babu Dwarkanath Singh, Mr. C. J. Sharpe, Mr. C. S. A. Gasper, Mr. Sylvester Dignam, Babu Prosonno Kumar Banerji, Babu Harimohun Banerji, Babu Brojolall Palit, Babu Ram Kissen and Cowar Purnuchuder Singh.

SATURDAY, 6TH MAY.

THE INDIGO PLANTER'S GAZETTE has the following:

At the Annual Meeting of the British Indian Association held in Calcutta, some very sensible remarks in connection with the opium trade found expression. If India cuts off the supply, no donbt Persia, Turkey, and some other countries will meet the China demand. Government of India derive a revenue of about seven crores of rupees a year from opium, and no sane man in this country would propose the abolition of this trade, merely on sentimental grounds, which can apply with equal force to not a few articles of trade. As well be philanthropic,—in the peculiar language of Maharajah Narendra Krishna, the newly-elected president—against the trade in "liquid fire and liquid damnation."

WE HAVE RECEIVED a copy of a memorial of certain inhabitants of Bogra to His Excellency the Viceroy, regarding the decision of the late Lieutenant Governor of Bengal in the now notorious Sankirtun case. Our sympathy is of course with the petitioners. We reserve the petition for notice till our next.

THE LONDON TIMES makes the Life of the late Justice Unucool Chunder Mukerjea again a peg to hang thereon a tirade against "Babu-English." How often will the same hen be killed over and over?

WE HAVE RECEIVED a copy of the Rules adopted by the Pleaders of the Mozufferpore courts relating to fees to be charged by them in civil suits and other allied matters. The rules are fair and liberal; we wish the pleaders of other districts would follow the example of their brethren of Muzufferpore.

THERE WERE 269 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 29th April of which 106 were from cholera, none from small-pox, 45 from fevers, 22 from bowel complaints, 7 from accidents, suicide and wounds, 16 from pthisis and asthma, 12 from convulsions, 14 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Six children were still-born, 33 died between the ages of 15 days and under and above 15 days and under one year. Among non-Asiatic Christians the deaths were 11. The average of daily mortality was 38·4. The mortality from cholera was the highest during the week. We hope the recent showers will check cholera.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a lengthy communication from Beerbhoom, which does not seem to us to be sufficiently important to call for insertion *in extenso*. The writer deplores the spread of malarious fever all over the district and the depressed condition of the people. All this he ascribes to the neglect of sanitation and defective municipal arrangements. If he had given facts in detail regarding the peculiarities of particular localities, his letter would have been interesting.

THE FOLLOWING members of the Bengal Civil Service have lately passed the prescribed examinations

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and obtained the authorised rewards :—Mr. K. G. Gupta, Degree of Honor in Sanskrit, Rs. 5,000; Mr. F. E Pargiter, High Proficiency in Sanskrit, Rs. 2,000; Mr. K. G. Badshah, High Proficiency in Sanskrit, Rs. 2,000, and Mr. E. R. Henry, High Proficiency in Urdu, Rs. 1,000.

WE CANNOT understand with what consistency Mr. Marsden sentenced to a fortnight's rigorous imprisonment a poor water-man, who while watering a street had either accidentally or wilfully charged the hose against a horse passing by. If the man was really wilful or rather playful, he would have been sufficiently punished by being mulcted Rs. 2, perhaps one-third of his pay per month. It was hard to send the man to jail for such a trivial offence.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London, May 1.—Earl Spencer will remain president of the Privy Council, Lord Carlingford assisting. Reports are generally current that the imprisoned suspects in Ireland will shortly be released.

The House of Commons, by 220 votes against 164, have negatived the amendment that a Minister and not the Speaker should initiate the enforcement of the *Cloture*,

The Archbishop of Canterbury has consecrated Dr. Strachan, the newly appointed Bishop of Rangoon.

2.—Lord Granvile, replying to a question in the House of Lords, said that neither Mr. Forster nor the Government contemplated any new policy in Ireland, but the Coercion Act will not be renewed in its present form. Three imprisoned Home Ruler members have been released, and the cases of other suspects will be considered with a view to their release

Mr. Gladstone made a statement in the House of Commons similar to that of Lord Granville in the Lords. He said that the political suspects will be released unconditionally but added that Mr. Forster declined to be responsible for the consequences and would make a statement of his views on Thursday.

3.—In the House of Commons last night Mr. Gladstone promised to take measures to strengthen the ordinary law against the Secret Societies, if necessary.

4 —The Irish demand the release of Mr. Michael Davitt.

The *Times* in discussing the change of policy of Government in Ireland, doubts itt success, and Mr. Parnell master of the situation.

The Conservative Organs deplore the victory of the Radicals.

The release of suspects has caused great rejoicing in Ireland.

4.—Mr. Forster has resigned the Chief Secretaryship of Ireland. Lord Frederick Cavendish succeeds him. Michael Davitt has been released. Mr. Parnell and other Home Rule members who have been released took their seats in the House of Commons this evening,

5.—There was an exciting debate in the House of Commons last night. Mr. Forster attacked the policy of the Cabinet in releasing the suspects. The Irish members denied that they had entered into any compact with the Government. Mr. Parnell promised to assist in restoring order provided that arrears of rent were remitted.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals :—1. Army Circulars for February 1882 (containing additions and alterations). 2. Tagore Law Lectures for 1881. The Law of Trusts in British India. By W. F. Agnew. 3. Medical Testimonies as to the effects of opium-smoking. By Medical men who have resided in China with a preface by Sir James Rudon Bennett, M. D. L. L. D. F. R. S. 4. Rules regarding settlement of amount and mode and time of realization of fees in Civil cases and allied matters made on the 26th day of November 1881, by the pleaders of the Judge's and Subordinate Judge's Courts of Mozafferpur. 5. Report of the Calcutta Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for 1881. 6. The Aborigines' Friend No. XVII. new series, for April 1882. 7. "Progress."—A monthly encyclopœdia of information No. I. Vol. I, May, 1882. 8. Messrs John Dickinson & Co.'s monthly price list of printing papers, cards &c., No. 99 May, 1882. 9. The Oriental Miscellany No. 5, Vol. IV, May, 1882. 10. Annual Report of the Sabitri Library for 1286-88 B. E. 11. *Redhoy Protidhani* or Echoes of the Heart, a collection of poems in Bengali. By Poolin Behary Dut.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

(SESSION 1882.)

LECTURE by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on Thursday, the 11th Inst., at 7½ P. M.

Subject: The Human Eyes as an Optical Instrument.

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Friday, the 12th Inst., at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Change of State in bodies by Heat. The Spheroidal State.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F.C.S. F.I.C., on Saturday, the 13th Inst, at 8 P. M.

Subject: Hydrochloric Acid.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, MAY 8, 1882.

OUR FREE TRADE POLICY.

WE gladly welcome the controversy, which the *Statesman* has again started on the subject of the free trade policy of our Government. Our contemporary is generally straightforward in the exposition of his views, and there is therefore a pleasure in arguing with him. We must, however, at the outset demur to his coloring of our view of Major Baring's position in this momentous matter. Referring to his own statement that there was no inconsistency in a free trader removing the Indian import duties and yet upholding the English import duties, our contemporary says : "To this, one set of disputants, whose spokesman is the *Hindoo Patriot*, would reply that the Indian duties did not interfere with the free course of trade, that we already had free trade in India, and that, therefore, Major Baring has been guilty of the *betise* of flinging away simple revenue duties under the delusion(for if not a delusion, it was a dishonest pretext) that he was giving us free trade." It is the parenthetical sentence to which we object. We certainly differ from Major Baring's opinion or policy, but we would be the last persons to say that he has advanced a "dishonest pretext." We have so much respect for his honesty of purpose, that we would be exceedingly sorry to see ourselves even in a parenthetical sentence of a critic accuse him of a "dishonest pretext." But let that pass. Our contemporary attempts to reply to two parties, the Protectionists and the Free Traders; he is kind enough to include our humble selves among the latter. He says : "The *Hindoo Patriot* undoubtedly represents the more logical of the two parties : it has, however, the slight disadvantage that its premises are incorrect. Its argument would be very good, if it rested on fact, but resting on a misstatement, or let us say, on a delusion, it is good for nothing, but to show that the *Patriot* sees the force of logic, and understands an argument when it is put clearly before it, which is more than can be said of the honest protectionists. But the advantage that is gained by getting from the *Patriot* the declaration that the import duties were not protective, and had even no protective tendency, is that our contemporary, and those who hold with it, cannot charge the Government with having done anything to the disadvantage of native industries." There are two propositions involved in this extract, 1stly that our premises are incorrect, and 2ndly, that even if the import duties were not protective in their tendency or operation, their abolition has not tended to the "disadvantage of native industries." The last point we submit is not germane to the question at issue. We have not objected to the abolition of the import duties, because it would tend to the "disadvantage of native industries." That would be putting our objection on the ground of protection. We agree with our contemporary so far that where the import duties had been protective, they should have been abolished, but beyond that we do not go. On the contrary we hold that commerce is a legitimate subject of taxation, provided that a tax imposed upon it do not degenerate into a protective duty. And in this view we are supported by the highest economic authorities. As Mr. Laing in his memorable Budget-speech of 1861 said: "Free-trade does not mean that there shall be no taxes, but that taxes shall be levied solely with a view to revenue and not partly for revenue and partly for protection. We cannot dispense with customs duties on our imports generally; and, while this is the case, no reasonable man can object to our retaining an old accustomed duty of 5 per cent. on manufactured goods." Lord Northbrook is a free trader, and the boldest step in commercial legislation in India was taken by his Lordship in 1875, when he abolished the export duties. His Lordship in his Resolution said : "Duties upon imports have not been imposed in India with the object of protecting Indian manufactures or produce, but solely for purposes of revenue." Again, in his speech in Council His Lordship said : "India is a far poorer country than England and therefore we cannot obtain a large Customs revenue upon a few articles, and are obliged to draw a larger number within our net." Further, "India is a country in which there is but little choice of new sources of taxation: it would be difficult to replace a large amount of revenue, excepting by an Excise duty on tobacco, or by some kind of direct taxation. I am satisfied that such a change would not be desirable even in a financial point of view. The army of tax-gatherers, on low pay, which would be let loose over the country to collect new Excise, would probably involve a larger charge to the Government than the cost of collecting the Customs duties; and what is of more importance, by the imposition of a new Excise duty or of direct taxation under the best arrangements that could be made to levy either, the people of India would in my opinion, have to pay a larger sum than they would gain by the reduced cost of articles which would be affected by the abolition of our Customs duties." Again: "I have no hesitation in asserting that the political evil of giving up our Customs duties, or a large part of them, and of imposing fresh taxes in their place, would be great. Whatever may be the objections to Customs duties they possess the advantages of being collected easily and paid without pressure. These advantages are of peculiar importance in India, where new taxes are peculiarly liable to occasion popular discontent. To substitute direct taxes or new Excise duties for the Customs duties which are now imposed upon foriegn goods, seems to me to be a policy which would be contrary to the interests of the people of India, and which no statesman with a knowledge of India and a sense of responsibility could be found to propose." With regard to export duties His Lordship remarked: "A considerable revenue has hitherto been raised by export duties upon articles of Indian produce which are subject to the competition of articles produced in other countries, and there exists also what I can only call the monstrosity of a duty upon the export of Indian cotton manufactures. Such duties are of course altogether inconsistent with free trade. Sir William Muir has told us that they have only been retained in consequence of the necessity of the case; that many have been abolished from time to time; and that an intention has frequently been expressed to abolish the remainder as soon as the condition of the finances would admit of it. The measure which I hope will to-day be passed into law is a very substantial advance in this direction. Grain, seeds, oils, spices, hides, and cotton manufacturers will be freed from export duty, and only three articles of export—rice, indigo, and shellac—will hereafter be taxable."

Here we have the opinion of one of the greatest apostles of free trade, to whom we believe neither Major Baring nor the *Statesman* would hesitate to bow, and according to that high authority our import duties have not been protective in their operation, but have been retained only for fiscal purposes. Lord Northbrook's remarks included the cotton duties. In 1878 Sir John Strachey and Lord Lytton, however, took a different view, and held that as far as coarse goods were concerned, the duty did give protection to Indian cotton goods, and so they remitted it. But it has never been shewn that the duty on finer goods was protective in its operation. We give below a list of the articles on which the import duty was leviable under the Tariff Act of 1875 :

1. Apparel including Hoberdashiary and Millinery. 2. Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores. 3. Brushes of all sorts. 4. Building and Engineering materials. 5. Cabinet-ware and Furniture. 6. Candles. 7. Canes, Ratans, articles made of Cane or Ratan, and Basket-work. 8. Carriages and component parts thereof. 9. Chemical Products and Preparations. 10. Chinese and Japanese Ware including Laquered ware, but excluding earthen ware, China and Porcelain. 11. Clocks, watches, and other Time-keepers. 12. Coir and articles made of coir. 13. Coral, real. 14. Cordage and Rope, made of any vegetable fibre, except cotton and jute. 15. Cork and articles made of cork. 16. Cotton and articles made of Cotton. 17. Drugs and Medicines except opium. 18. Dying and Colouring materials. 19. Earthen ware (except Earthen ware piping) China, China Clay and Porcelain. 20. Fireworks. 21. Flax and articles

made of Flax. 22. Fruits and vegetables. 23 Glass, Glassware, Beads, False Pearls, and False Corals. 24. Gums, Gum Resin and articles made of the same. 25. Hardware and cutlery, including iron mongery and plated-ware but excluding machinery and agricultural implement. 26. Hemp and articles made of Hemp. 27. Hides and Skins except raw and salted Hides or Skins. 28. Instruments and apparatus. 29. Ivory and Ivory ware. 30. Jewellery including plate. 31. Leather and articles made of Leather. 32. Liquors. 33. Matches, Lucifer and all other sorts. 34. Mats. 35. Metals, unwrought wrought, and articles made of Metals. 36. Military and other uniforms and Accoutrements. 37. Naval stores. 38. Oil. 39. Oil and store cloth. 40. Opium not covered by Government Pass. 41. Paints, Colour, &c. 42. Paper—(since made free). 43. Perfumery. 44. Piece-Goods not otherwise described. 45. Papers and other implements used in the consumption of tobacco. 46. Pitch Tar and Dammar. 47. Provisions and Oilman's Stores. 48. Railway materials —(since made free). 49. Salt. 50. Seeds. 51. Shells and Couries. 52. Silk and articles made of Silk. 53. Soap. 54. Spices. 55. Stationery —except paper. 56. Sugar. 57. Tea. 58. Tobacco. 59 Toilet requisites not otherwise specified—(since made free). 60. Toys and requisites for all games. 61. Umbrellas. 62. Woollen goods.

We appeal to our contemporary to shew which of the above articles found discouraging competition with indigenous products of the same description in this country, and the levy of the import duty upon them had a protective operation. If there had been any such articles, we would not have had the slightest objection to the repeal of the duty upon them, but we have the authority of Lord Northbrook that our import duties were not protective. When such is the case, we ask whether we are not justified in saying that there has been a wanton sacrifice of good, well-earned money by the repeal of the import duties. Our contemporary writes :

> Now, if we grant the fact that the import duties were not protective, the *Patriot* has, as we have already said, a perfect right to argue that the duties, being simple revenue duties, ought to have been retained for the sake of revenue. This is a position perfectly consistent with free trade principles. It is the position of England when it taxes Indian tea and coffee, without being accused by any well-informed person of being false to its free trade principles. And the *Patriot* asks, if England, the great free trading country of the world, can consistently impose import duties on Indian tea and coffee for the sake of revenue, why should not India continue to collect a revenue from the import of English cotton and other goods? The question is most reasonable, if we grant our contemporary's premises and admit that the duties have no protective tendency.

But it does not rest with our contemporary or any body else to alter facts—we have made a broad assertion that the import duties were not protective, and have quoted the highest Indian authority in support ; let him disprove our facts and then say that our premises are untrue. Our contemporary, however, shifts his ground and contends that the duty being spread over a large number of articles is harassing to trade, while the revenue collected is " too small to justify the continuance of a system which is irritating without being profitable." The Government of India has surrendered about a million and a quarter by the repeal of the import duties, which cannot justly be called inconsiderable for a poor country like India, particularly when it retains such a fruitful source of practical oppression as the License tax for the sake of about half a million or so per annum, not to say that it is at its wit's end how to meet the increased cost of education, judicial improvement, and other legitimate objects of progressive administration. The retention of the import duties we submit was necessary for revenue purposes, and the Government of India has to our mind committed a serious blunder by wantonly sacrificing it. The cause of Free Trade was not at stake, and it was therefore quite unnecessary to raise that bogey to frighten unsophisticated Indians. The Government we fear will not be able to go on without increased revenue—this year's surplus is destined to melt away like a dissolving view—the question will then be whether the people should be saddled with an oppressive direct tax in lieu of an unobjectionable and productive indirect tax, which has been done away with. Dr. Hunter let the cat out of the bag when he said that the repeal of the import duties meant the inauguration of direct taxation. This will be the outcome of the so-called Free Trade policy of our Government.

MUNICIPAL REFORM.

It is edifying to observe that while local self-government is being preached by the high-minded nobleman at the head of the Government of India, the rate-payers of the Viceroy's summer capital are snubbed by the Provincial Government for demanding the boon. We have watched with great interest the agitation for municipal reform at present being carried on between the rate-payers of Simla and the Punjab Government, for the questions involved in it possess more than local importance. The agitation, as most of our readers are aware, was started last year in opposition to the proposal to borrow two lakhs of rupees for building a "Kursaal" or Town Hall. This was the last straw which roused the rate-payers to action and they held a public meeting and appointed a committee to act on their behalf. They submitted a memorial to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab representing the mismanagement of the municipal affairs of Simla. They pointed out that the Municipal Committee of Simla was not a representative body and that the rate-payers had no voice in discussing proposed measures of which they had to pay the cost, and had no opportunity of informing the Committee of the state of public feeling on any proposed measure. The memorialists, accordingly, prayed that the constitution of the Simla Municipal Committee be altered, and that at least two-fifths of the entire Committee be appointed by election ; that the rate-payers who paid the losses should be allowed a voice in questions as to how the money levied from them was to be used to the best advantage of those who paid it ; and that in future the meeting of the Municipal Committee be thrown open to the public and all rate-payers authorised to attend and listen to the proceedings.

These prayers were most reasonable, and would certainly have been granted by the Local Government if it had been in earnest to give effect to the views of Lord Ripon's Government in the direction of extending local self-government. But Sir Robert Egerton, the late Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, snubbed the memorialists and declined to alter the constitution of the Municipal Committee of Simla. But the rate-payers, however, who were led by men like Mr. Allan Hume and Mr. Molesworth, Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways, were not to be burked in this way. They were not a pack of helpless Natives who could be forced into silence even though they could not be convinced by argument. Mr. Allan Hume, as Secretary to the Simla Municipal Reform Committee, drove a coach-and-four through the reply of the Punjab Government to the rate-payers' memorial. Every argument that was advanced by the local Government in support of its action in refusing the prayers of the rate-payers was mercilessly cut to pieces, and the Secretary to the Punjab Government was taunted with a want of knowledge of the points at issue. Mr. Hume proved by incontestible facts and figures that the Municipal taxation of Simla was far more severe than that of any other municipality in the Empire ; that the manner in which the Municipal bye-laws had been administered by the local authorities was notoriously illegal and oppressive ; that for its improved water-supply Simla was indebted to the Public Works Department, and not to the present administration ; and that the small improvements carried out in the interests of conservancy by the Municipal Committee were entirely incommensurate with the increased expenditure and annoyance to the public involved in their execution. Mr. Hume plainly told the Punjab Secretary that the Government had utterly failed to understand the case and in its replies had unintentionally substantiated all the allegations of the memorialists. He, therefore, on behalf of the Municipal Reform Committee, solicited a reconsideration of the whole case. Mr. Hume's letter was addressed on the 10th November last, and although more than five months have elapsed since it was written the Punjab Government has not yet condescended to acknowledge it. A Municipal Reform Meeting was recently held at Simla under the presidency of Mr. Molesworth, the main object of which was to extract a reply from the Punjab Government to the famous despatch of the Reform Committee mentioned above. The meeting, though poorly attended owing to short notice having been given, was essentially a representative one. Resolutions were unanimously carried at the meeting approving of the action taken by the Reform Committee and asking them to continue to act and urge a thorough reform in the local municipal system. It was also resolved that the Committee should adopt immediate measures to obtain a reply from the Punjab Government, and failing a satisfactory reply, to take such further measures as may seem expedient.

There are four points on which the rate-payers of Simla asked for redress. These are (1) tax-payers excluded from administration ; (2) proceedings of the Municipality not properly made public ; (3) Bye-law vaxatiously interfering with the rights of private persons ; (4) taxation too heavy. All these points have been proved to demonstration in the communications addressed to the Punjab Government by the Reform Committee on behalf of rate-payers. Under the existing order of things the rate-payers have actually no representative to look after their interests. They are entirely excluded from the administration of the Municipal affairs. The Reform Committee asks, as we have said above, that two-fifths of the members of the municipality should be elected by the rate-payers. If the inestimable boon of local self-government is to be conferred on the people of India, the demand of the Simla Municipal Reform Committee should be complied with at once. We have here the strange anomoly that while the Viceroy is anxious to carry out his noble scheme of local self-government for India, one of his lieutenants snubs the first body of rate-payers that ask for the privilege. As regards the arbitrary character of the existing bye-laws of the Simla Municipality, the Government of the Punjab , in replying to the first memorial of the rate-payers, did not attempt to deny the assertions of the Reform Committee. Mr. Molesworth who presided at the Municipal Reform meeting recently held at Simla, said :— " It is a maxim in law that any law imposing a tax must be construed strictly as against the the corporation imposing the penalty, but liberally as against the subject. But we generally find as far as this Municipality is concerned that they do not do so. Instead of trying to settle matters amicably and trying to save the people from the law expenses which they may be driven into, they force the suit on, or rather are not compromising, and wont come to terms. They lay down illegal views and they stick to those views. It may not be generally known that the Municipality in many such cases cannot be mulcted of costs, therefore the costs fall on the unfortunate tax-payer who is driven into litigation, and whatever is the result of litigation, be it successful or unsuccessful, he is mulcted in a frightful way for standing up for his rights. Several cases have occurred in Simla, in which the action of the municipality has been declared illegal, and the fines levied refunded ; but the unfortunate tax-payer has had to pay much more than he would have done, had he quietly borne the injustice. In some cases we find that men have paid as much as Rs. 350 to recover a matter of Rs. 180 ; and there are cases now going on in which fearful expenditure in the way of legal costs is being inflicted on the payer and which never can be recovered by him." Mr. Cullen, one of the speakers at the meeting, gave further particulars about this question of costs. He mentioned the case of one person who having been fined Rs. 20, had to expend Rs. 250 before he could prove the injustice done him remedied by the Chief Court. This was not an exceptional case, for Mr. Cullen said he knew several similar cases. It is needless to point how impossible it is for a poor man to take the necessary proceedings to get a decision against him reversed by the Chief Court. As Mr. Molesworth remarked, an immense number of persons sit quiet under the oppression caused by the arbitrary character of the existing bye-laws of the Simla Municipality without being able to

get their wrongs redressed. Should the existing state of things be allowed to continue, it will be a significant commentary on Lord Ripon's repeatedly declared wish to give the people of India the inestimable boon of local self-government. We feel bound to tell His Lordship frankly that unless he is prepared to conquer the obstructiveness of the Provincial Governments of India, no practical good will come out of the great idea started in the famous Decentralization Circular of 30th September last.

FORCED LABOUR IN ASSAM.

ASSAM seems to be the only British province, where impressment of labour is regularly recognized. But in times past forced labour was not unknown in the other provinces, which have now come under British rule. Under the fostering care of the British Government the personal liberty of the meanest subject is safe, so that no one, not even the Government itself, can impress the service of another. About three or four years ago when the question was raised in the House of Lords, the Indian Minister replied that forced labour was now-a-days unknown in British territories. And yet it flourishes in all its glory in Assam. We have more than once written on the subject, but will not rest satisfied till this iniquitous system be done away with altogether. A correspondent of the *Statesman* gives a graphic account of the way it works in Assam, which we transcribe below :

In most districts in the Brahmapootra Valley, the provincial roads under the Road Cess Committee are constructed and repaired by the European tea-planters and the *mouzadars* or Government fiscal officers, under the guidance and supervision of the Deputy Commissioners. In passing, I cannot omit to notice that these planters are members of the Road Cess Committees and they cannot as such take contract of works under their Committees according to the Road Cess Act. The planters, as a rule, perform the road work by their own coolies, and we have no complaint against them on that score. The manner in which the *mouzadars* execute their road work is what forms the subject of this letter. These officers distribute money as advances among the ryots for performance of certain work on the roads. If these wretches refuse to receive advances, or to work on the roads, they are forcibly dragged out of their houses, and are subjected to all manner of violent ill-treatment, till they "bend or break." But if the impressed ryots are bold to resist, or the *mouzadars* timid to force, the former are reported to the Deputy Commissioners, who immediately summon them through a court peon (whose fee or *miran* is paid by the ryots) to appear in the court.

If the threats of jail and fine of the Deputy Commissioners fail, they are sent to the police-station, where they are kept in durance vile, and a more convincing lesson is imparted. There is only one potent means of exemption, which most ryots are too poor to employ. Those who can propitiate the *mouzadar*, and secure his grace, and avoid his grudge, are not subject to impressment. A ryot must think twice over his cattle and hovel, before he exchange them for liberty with starvation.

This is not all ; there is another phase of this system. The Deputy Commissioner of Sibsagar, apparently with the sanction or direction of the Chief Commissioner, has ordered the *mouzadars* to propose a list of ryots who can be employed as coolies on the roads, and for service as porters of luggage and traps of officers. This order has afforded the *mouzadars* an additional means of extortion. The names of all leaseholders, with the exception of *bona fide* Brahmins, are first entered in the *mouzadars'* list, and none can have his name removed without payment to the *mouzadar*. It is needless to state what can be easily inferred, that the native *mouzadars* have availed themselves of the opportunity of becoming rich. The state of things in the place from which I write is not so bad as I hear it is in Sibsagor, where want of care and supervision on the part of the head of the district has aggravated the evil. I hope our popular Deputy Commissioner will not be blind to the mischief which his subordinates may do, like their brethren in Upper Assam.

Nothing would be more oppressive and more iniquitous than this system of forced labour, and it is really a matter of surprise that while it has been abolished in other Provinces, it is still recognized by authority in Assam. About fifteen years ago a case came before the High Court connected with this subject, and the views expressed by the Court were fair, reasonable, and just. We give below the judgment of the High Court :

High Court, Calcutta, the 3rd September 1867.
Before L. S. Jackson and Hobhouse, J. J.
Joynath *vrs.* Tarjooram Kalita.

* * * *

"The result of this case is that, when a Mouzadar receives an order from the Collector's Nazir to collect supplies of any description for the use of Government, he is authorised to impress all the ryots in his village for compulsory labour, and if any one interferes on behalf of, it may be his nearest relation, he is liable to be dealt with under section 186, Indian Penal Code, and to be imprisoned and fined.

"This may be the Law in Assam, but if so, it is so unlike the law in other parts of Her Majesty's dominions, that we should expect to find evidence that the Law was so.

"There is nothing in these proceedings to shew that the Mouzadar is a public officer at all, and certainly nothing to support the belief, that as such a public servant he is empowered to impress the ryots or inhabitants ; and we cannot assume without evidence the existence of so serious a power devolving upon such an officer, on the receipt of orders at second hand from the functionary on the Collector's establishment."

. . . . .

It is strange that in the face of this judgment of the highest tribunal in the land, the Government of Assam has gone on persevering in this slave-grinding system. Of course the Government of Assam was not then separate ; the Government of Bengal was then responsible for it, and it is incomprehensible that even such a conscientious ruler as Sir William Grey, who had then assumed the reins of the Bengal Government, took no notice of the decision of the High Court. Be that as it may, the time has come, when we hope steps will be taken to put an end to this iniquitous system. Mr. Elliott we are glad to learn is working well in other matters ; why should he allow this foul system to blot his administration ? It may be said that the execution of public works will become more expensive, but surely the public treasury should not be saved at the expense of the liberty of the poor subjects of Her Majesty in Assam. And when protection is given to the freedom of other subjects of Her Majesty, why should the poor Assamese alone be victimized ?

THE C. D. ACTS.

WE have received several pamphlets and other publications on the subject of the working of the Contagious Diseases Act in England and in some countries of Europe. There is one paper by Mr. W. Shaen, of which we will take a cursory notice. It is entitled : "The Common Law in its Relation to personal Liberty and the State-Regulation of Vice. A paper read at the Second International Congress of the British, Continental, and General Federation for the Abolition of Government Regulation of Vice, held at Genoa, September 27th to October 4th, 1880." In this paper he thus describes the working of the Contagious Diseases Act in England :

1. Disease is spread by men as much as by women, and every woman who is diseased must have taken the infection from a man ; yet, women alone are subjected to all the penal provisions of the Acts, to police espionage, to compulsory registration, and to the degradation of personal examination as often as the surgeon thinks fit. On a mere medical certificate they may be detained for nine months in a prison hospital, and any refusal to submit to this degradation, or any breach of the hospital rules, may entail imprisonment in a goal with hard labour. (29 Vic., Cap. 35, Sec. 28.)

2. The Acts provide for the official registration of prostitutes, and their trade is thereby legally recognised. "Prostitution may be said to be tolerated by the law, because it is not an offence punished by the law ; but toleration is a negative quality and the bound of toleration is overstepped when the law interferes to place prostitutes under regulation with the avowed object of protecting those who consort with them from the dangerous consequences to which illicit commerce is liable." (Report of the Royal Commission on Contagious Diseases Acts, 1871, Vol. I, p. 14 paragraph 48.)

3. The compulsory instrumental examination to which women are subjected under the Acts is not defined or authorised by the law. It is simply an arrangement between the War and Admiralty authorities and the surgeons employed to administer the Contagious Diseases Acts ; and it is clearly and flagrantly illegal.

4. Under the English system the legally defined offences are—the refusal to submit to a degrading examination, which is, in practice, so conducted as to be illegal, and the breach of the regulations of the prison hospital.

Mr. Shaen thus argues against the State Regulation of Vice :

This step in our argument is so admirably summed up by Mons. F. Pillon, in a memoire in the Critique Philosophique for 23rd November, 1879, which is quoted by Mons. Yves Guyot in one of the Articles to which I have already referred, that I must be permitted to translate his words. He says :—

"Moral Jurisprudence teaches us that Prostitutes are women—that women are persons.

"That Right is the primary obect of Moral Jurisprudence—that Right can only be conceived as general and identical for all persons.

"That, consequently, all persons, without distinction of sex, have, as persons, equal right, which the Law and the Public Authorities ought to respect and to guarantee.

"That all legal offences of all persons ought to be clearly defined by the Law, and proved and judged in accordance with legal forms, and by the regular Tribunals.

"That this equality of all persons before the Law, before the Judicial Power, and before punishment, constitutes the Common Law.

"That the defence of this Common Law is the primary object of Civil Society, and the supreme interest of all, to which every other interest ought to be subordinated."

The more truthfully we appreciate the nature of the struggle in which we are engaged, the more strongly shall we feel that we must never expect our opponents to surrender at discretion. When the day of victory approaches, we know well they will attempt to adopt the Turkish policy of delay and compromise. It is of course impossible for us to anticipate exactly what they will propose, and there may be some danger in attempting to provide beforehand tests for proposals that are not yet before us ; nevertheless, I think something useful may be done in that direction ; and still confining ourselves to the legislative aspect of the question, and taking our stand only upon the principles of the Common Law, I think we shall be tolerably safe if we admit no Law and no regulation that in any way conflicts with any one of the following six prescriptions :—

1. The Law, and the administration of the Law, must be equal as between men and women.

2. The Law must not provide, or even tolerate any Official Register of Prostitutes, or any other official recognition of prostitution as the normal status of a social class.

3. The Law must not sanction, or even tolerate, any violation of the rights possessed by every woman over her own person. On the contrary, it must declare that every enforced examination of the person of either man or women is an indecent, criminal assault.

4. The Law must not allow imprisonment except upon a judicial sentence, pronounced in open Court upon sworn evidence, of facts constituting a legally defined offence, and after full opportunity of defence by the accused.

5. All policemen, when performing executive duties, must be in uniform, and under local control.

6. All Officers of the Law must be fully responsible for all their acts, before the ordinary Courts.

We can only say that the C. D. Act has tended only to destroy the feeling of modesty, which even the common women of India were not without.

PUBLIC OPINION ON SIR ASHLEY EDEN.

WE will give a few more extracts from organs of public opinion on Sir Ashley Eden. The *Subodh Putrika*, an Anglo-Maharatha paper of Bombay, says :

SIR ASHLEY EDEN, late Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, has left Calcutta for England amidst the applauses of his admirers and the denunciations of his opponents. There is a remarkable difference of opinion amongst the writers in the Calcutta press about the merits of Sir Ashley's career and policy as an Anglo-Indian functionary—and so remarkable is it that a stranger is utterly at a loss to give his opinion either the one way or the other. That he had merits and abilities none can deny; the principle feature in his character and one which made all his political weakness endurable was that he was not smooth tongued and insincere like Sir Richard Temple. On the whole, he was not, we think, a bad Governor ; his faults were due to the bureaucratic spirit, which unhappily characterises most Anglo-Indian officers, but they were tempered by a certain amount of frankness of disposition and liberal views on certain subjects.

The *Mahratha* of Poona says:

The personal character of Sir Ashley may have borne but little fruit in the wonderful change that has been brought about in Bengal, but certainly his official career becomes of the highest moment; for during the few years that he has been a Lieutenant-Governor, he was we may say, a *National* Governor in the truest sense of the word. In his reply to the farewell address Sir Ashley it appears, reproduced the words of Edward. "I loved her tenderly in her life time" wrote to Eleanor's friend; "I do not cease to love her now she is dead." And as it was with his wife in the case of Edward, so it was and is with the people of Bengal in the case of Sir Ashley. Let us for a moment remember the time when Sir Richard Temple left Bombay. An attempt was made to get up a public meeting in Bombay to present an address of farewell to Sir Richard and we know what followed. Sir Ashley Eden's career supplies a lesson which other Governors of Provinces may well study. Here in the Bombay Presidency we find that our public Associations are continually snubbed and efforts are made to suppress public opinion. Here is what Sir Ashley said about the assistance he received from public Associations in Bengal. "For my own part, I can never sufficiently thank the public bodies and associations, European and native, not only of Calcutta, but of the provinces, for the great and continuous assistance they have given me; and I desire among these specially to include the Indigo Planters' Association of Behar, who have worked with me honestly and loyally in the adoption of measures which have given peace and contentment to Behar. I have always received from various associations the most straight-forward and disinterested opinions on the subjects referred to them." The *Hindoo Patriot*, a leading Bengal paper, has over 10 columns of matter in its last issue which show that Sir Ashley was really, as we have styled him, a national Governor. He might have done some acts either positively hurtful or at least not congenial to the wants of the people, indeed as the *Bengalee* says; but we think the good done by him preponderates. We hope Sir Ashley Eden will continue to do the same useful service while in the India Council.

The *Indian Spectator* has again written a good deal about Sir Ashley Eden. We will make one or two extracts:

Sir Ashley Eden must consider himself singularly for unate. Saturday week was a most eventful one in his career of 30 years service in India. No Lieutenant Governor or Bengal has been so much feted as Sir Ashley Eden has been. Demonstrations have been made in his honour by all classes of the Bengal community. They poured forth in profusion from divers quarters. All these are genuine proofs of his great popularity. The popularity was not of that evanascent character which Sir Richard Temple contrived to enjoy during his brief governorship of Bombay. If Sir Ashley Eden has now been voted a statue by Bengal it is because there is a genuine feeling among the people that he eminently deserves one. The public meeting in the Calcutta Town Hall and the speeches made thereat amply show, if more proofs were needed, that his were meritorious services that have been thus honoured.

In brief the demonstration made in honour of our own "dear Sir Richard" was *artificial*; while the one now made in honour of Sir Ashley Eden by the whole population (save the party of young Babus led by the *Patrika*) is solid, because it is niether hollow nor insincere.

As to the public meeting the leading native paper says: "never was a Calcutta meeting more truly representative than was the meeting at the Town Hall in honor of Sir Ashley Eden." It not only represented the Calcutta public but the various classes of other districts of the populous province. Special delegates came from the latter—men of rank, position, and influence. The address that was so enthusiastically voted at that meeting speaks of his general career as an administrator, prior to his assumption of the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal, in the following laudatory terms. "After passing through the usual noviciate, you have held from time to time high positions of trust, and responsibility. In all these positions you have evinced a breadth of mind, thorough knowledge of the country, strong common sense, firmness and frankness, and above all a generous and enlightened sympathy with all classes of the people."

These sentiments are as honourable to the gentlemen who have prepared the address as they are deserving to the distinguished administrator. It is his breadth of mind that has enabled him to soar above narrow provincial prejudices which are the source of so much public criticism against the official or ruling class in this country. But for this breadth of mind the Bengalees would not have seen today that happy material progress of the Province which has evoked such unanimous praise in the country. It is again his "thorough knowledge of the country" which has made him a cautious legislator—a legislator who has understood the value of moderate conservatism which is best suited to the present condition and usages of the people of India. It was again his thorough knowledge of the country, a few short years after his arrival in India, that convinced him of the justice of the cause of the indigo ryots—a conviction which first brought him prominently to the notice of the Bengalees. Again his "strong common sense" has often helped him in the difficult and even formidable task of governing a hiterogenous population containing within it the most discordant and even combustible elements. In the day of difficulty it is the man of strong common sense that carries the day. To act firmly and with caution under any given emergency absolutely needs strong common sense and good tact which is a corollary of the first. Firmness we have all seen in abundance in Sir Ashley Eden. These have made him, with his other qualifications, what he is. There are moments in the life of even an Indian Civilian distinguished above his ordinary fellows when he must needs speak out his mind plainly and be able to stick to his convictions with a tenacity of purpose, if the true interests of the country and the people require that plain speaking and strength of will are needed. Many an administrator has come to grief for want of these qualifications. It is a mistaken notion of one's duty as man to think that in *all* matters he should "loyally" co-operate with his superiors. Co-operation in a national cause having for its aim national welfare is much to be commended, nay applauded and even rewarded. But co-operation in a cause which aims at national unhappiness, which contrives to keep down the aspirations of a patriotic people, which strives to hold in iron chains a people struggling for freedom of speech, which attempts to bind them down by harsh and even mischievous pieces of legislation, which sacrifices their true interests for the interests of a limited and alien but powerful and influential class whose sole object is personal gain—co-operation in all such matters is indeed disastrous. Hence it may justly be said of Sir Ashley Eden that his co-operation has throughout been in a healthy and noble cause, the cause of good government, we mean that government which leads to the happiness of the greatest number.

The *Times of India* remarks:

Sir Ashley Eden's forte was manifestly economical administration, and he manifested it quite as strikingly in Burma as in Bengal. He did not hoard surpluses, but expended them promptly and judiciously on the improvement of the Province. This gives us a clue to the heartiness with which he threw himself in to the new financial decentralization scheme of Lord Ripon. That sheme, as we know, is only a development of the policy inaugurated by Lord Mayo, and under which the last contract between the Provinces and the Government of India was effected. Since Sir Ashley Eden achieved so much under the old contract, what might he not have done under the present one, and doubtless he envies his successor, Mr. Rivers Thompson, the splendid opportunity thus furnished of raising Bengal to an unprecedented height of prosperity. In his speech at the farewell dinner given to him by the Bengal Civilians last Saturday, Sir Ashley found occasion to say:—"The India of to-day bears little resemblance indeed to the India of even thirty years ago. Whether the country is really happier for it or not I do not pretend to say; but of the extaordinary progress in what is called civilization during the last thirty years there is no room for two opinions amongst those who, like myself, have loved in both periods." And again: "We have with our European civilization created wants and stimulated ambitions which we now begin to find it difficult to meet with the rapidity necessary to satisfy the demand which we have created." Sir Ashley Eden has done as much to bring about this extraordinary progress in those parts of India where his duty lay as any one of his contemporaries and no one will deny that he takes rank as Sir John Strachey has said, among the more eminent of Indian administrators. His labour is done, but the fruits of it have not all ripened, and as President of Army Commission, and framer of the measure for extending local self-government in Bengal, his influence will be very palpable in India for a long time to come.

The Calcutta Correspondent of the London *Times* makes the following remarks:

It is generally felt that Bengal loses in Sir A. Eden one of the ablest Lieutenant-Governors that ever ruled the province and one who has done much to advance its welfare. It is true that he has not, like his two immediate predecessors, been called upon to encounter the great calamity of famine, nor has his rule been marked by any very brilliant achievements; but if his period of office has not been showy, it has certainly been a time of steadily-advancing prosperity, not a little of which is due to the energy and strong common sense which have characterized his administration. Sir A. Eden's name will be inseparably connected with the commencement of one scheme and with the completion of others, embracing the great public works which are destined to open out the resources of the province. The courage with which he resisted crotchety schemes of legislation altogether unsuited to the country and his outspoken opposition to the earlier remissions of the cotton duties will also be gratefully remembered. He has won the respect of all classes of the community, including even his opponents; and his departure is veiwed with unmixed regret.

We stop here today.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE ON INDIA.

THE literary activity of Sir Richard Temple is simply marvellous. Although released from the cares of office he gives himself as much work as if he were in harness. Last year he published a thick volume relating to India, and this year he has brought out another, not to mention the numerous lectures and speeches he has been delivering. Sir Richard's last work is entitled—"Men and Events of My Time." It is a very readable book, and although it contains nothing new for the well-informed student of contemporary Indian History, it is interspersed with observations, which coming from a prominent and experienced Indian administrator like our author cannot but have a very high value. Sir Richard Temple is an excellent judge of men and manners, and he generally takes a fair measure of men that come under his eye. The sketches he has given in this book generally hit off fairly enough. Without further introduction we will introduce the reader to some of his sketches:

Sir Richard Temple's advisers.

In the Secretariat at Calcutta excellent service was performed by Ross Mangles, who received the Victoria Cross for gallant conduct near Arrah during the events of the mutinies in 1857; also by Herbert Reynolds, who had won honors at Oxford. Mangles is the son of the East India Director so well known in former days. The statistical bureau was managed by Henry Cotton, an officer of remarkable promise. The burden of preparing the elaborate projects of law, for submission to the Legislative Council, devolved on Henry Lucius Dampier, to whose experienced aid I was much indebted.

The Bengal Legislative Council.

The business of legislation was, on the whole, the largest and most important of any that pressed on my attention at this time. It has been explained in the previous chapter VIII. that a Legislative Council was established for Bengal separate from the Legislative Council of Governor General. The Bengal Legislature then consisted of some ex-officio members, the other members being appointed by the Lieutenant Governor, who was also the President. They were partly European and partly Native, official and non-official; their number was small, being limited to thirteen. One or two would be chosen from among the European members of the Chamber of Commerce or of the Trades Association, and some few from among the Native noblemen or gentlemen of Bengal. It was quite possible for an independent member to bring in a bill; but this was rarely done. In the main it was the duty of Government to propose all the laws; and the bills were brought forward by the officials who were members of the Council. The Act of Parliament, when constituting this local legislature, gave it full power to legislate for everything requiring legislative, save certain specified matters. But as its Acts required the assent of the Governor-General before becoming law, the Government of India had full control and would not allow it to legislate in respect to anything for which the Governor-General's Council had legislated. Thus there were many restrictions upon its procedings; even with this limitation, however, there was an extensive field open for its operations relating to the internal affairs of Bengal. The Native members took great part in the discussions, and their speeches were criticized by the public outside. Thus the Native Community was induced to take an interest in framing the laws under which they lived.

The Tagores.

There were two leading clans of high caste at that time in Calcutta, namely, the Tagores and the Sobha Bazar family. The Tagores have during the last half century done more for the moral and mental progress of their countrymen than any family which has yet been seen under British rule. From them sprang the Hindu religious reformers, whose lives have been so well summarised recently by Monier Williams, and from whom the Brahmo sect really had its origin. They were at this time represented by Ramanath Tagore, a man possessing some of the fire and forcefulness of disposition characteristic of his race; being well stricken in years he was regarded as the Nestor of Bengal. Next after him was Jotendro Mohan Tagore, on whom the rank of Maharaja has since been conferred; he was a man of milder disposition perhaps, but independent in spirit and liberal in thought; quite an *eleve* of the new school yet without the forwardness and self-assertion which sometimes characterize it. He combined the polished politeness of the old school of Natives with the educational accomplishments of the new, and in him this combination was more complete than in any other man of that time.

The Sobhabazar Rajahs.

The Sobha Bazar family had historic antecedents dating from the battle of Plassy and the political arrangements made by Clive. The head of the family was Raja Kalli Krishna, a pattern of Hindu orthodoxy and an exemplar of the virtues which characterize the Hindu race. A firm believer in the ancient religion, he laboured to assist in preserving its purity and efficacy. Yet his mind was always receptive of light from modern and Western ideas. His scholarship extended to English and European learning and to the classical languages of his own country. His literary tastes displayed itself in translations of English poetry, into the Indian vernacular and in the composition of Sanscrit verses. His rank and wealth, his public worth, his social merits, endeared him to his countrymen and earned for him the regard of the European Community.

After his lamented death in 1874, the leading members of this important familily were Narendra Krishna since dignified with the rank of Maharaja, Kumul Krishna and Harendra Krishna. They too had the refinement of former times together with the modern culture, yet as Hindus of the highest caste, they carried great weight socially, and were thoroughly loyal men. These were all zemindars, though they were city men as well, being influential both in town and country.

Degumber Mitter.

Below these families in rank, but still holding a position of some consequence, was Digamber Mittra, who was more completely a landlord than any. He understood the management of estates and all affairs relating to the peasantry better than most of his contemporaries. By his premature death Bengal lost a loyal liberal independent and useful member of the community.

Moharaja of Burdwan.

The Maharaja of Burdwan, a highly educated though retiring and unobstrusive man, employed his vast wealth in works of munificent charity among his tenantry and dependants.

Dwarkanath Mitter and Anucool Chunder Mookerjea.

Much regard was attached to the memory of two Native Judges Anukul Mookerjee and Dwarkanath Mitra, who had both sat on the bench of the High Court. Their learning and character reflected honor on their race and on the Western education by which they had been trained.

Ameer Ali.

Of the Muhammadans the most prominent figure was Nawab Amir Ali; he was one of the old schools and afforded a complete example of its virtues and merits; he never even learned to speak the English language. He made his fortune at the Native Bar, and during the war of the mutinies was deputed on political service to the disturbed province of Behar. He afterwards became manager for the estate of the ex-King of Oudh. Entire trust was placed in his loyalty and fidelity, and next after Salar Jang He was the Muhammadan I have ever known.

The Dacca Newabs.

In Eastern Bengal the most influential Muhammadan was Nawab Abdul Ghani, of Dacca, already mentioned. The fortune of his family had been made chiefly by trade, and he had great landed possessions. He was also a man of the old school, munificent in disposition and loyal in conduct. His son seemed to have inherited paternal qualities, but was some what more a man of the new school.

Rajendralala Mitra.

Rajendra Lal Mittra, the most effectively learned Hindu of that day both as regards English and Oriental classics was preparing his great works on the Antiquities of Orissa. He felt a justifiable pride in the wondrous acheivements of the Hindus of old and doubtless grieved over their political decadence.

Kesub Chunder Sen.

The Brahmo preacher Kashub Chunder Sen had long been prominent at the capital; he was still in the zenith of his usefulness, with hardly any symptom of decline

though some of his views were regarded as extravagant and rhapsodical, He was much esteemed by all classes; his English oratory was listened to with rapt attention by Bengalis and thought excellent even by English auditors. He and his immediate followers maintained a gentle and conciliatory manner carefully avoiding the display of anything like aggressiveness towards their Hindoo fellow-countrymen.

Revd. K. M. Bannerjea.

Among the Native Christians the foremost was the Revd. Krishna Mohun Banerjea, a clergyman of the Church of England. Though zealous for the faith and ready to attack incisively what he regarded as the pseudo Christianity of the Brahmos, he yet retained much influence with the middle classes among the non-Christian Hindus. Sprung from the highest caste, he learnt from Christian teaching to feel a catholic charity for all the humbler castes of his countrymen, and seemed to perceive that one mode of propagating Christian principle among the heathen, is to let them feel the warmth of Christian sympathy. Though his influence was perhaps not acknowledged by the upper classes it really was considerable among the numerical majority of educated Hindus at the capital, In this respect I have never known his equal among the Native Christians. One of his daughters was married to the Reverend Mr, Wheeler; afterwards Mrs. Wheeler undertook, at the instance of government, the inspection of the zenana mission classes and rendered much service in that way.

Revd. Lal Behary Dey.

The Reverend Lal Behari Dey, one of the earliest converts made by the Scottish missionaries, was professor in a Government College, His character was marked by firmness, independence, and ambition for doing good in his generation, Having been in intimate communication with the missionaries he possessed an exact knowledge of the best points in the European character, and his writings displayed much insight into the thoughts and ways of the poorer classes among his countrymen. He possessed much literary skill and wrote English prose with purity and perspicuity,

Maharani Surnomoye.

Of all persons in Bengal, the most munificent was a widow lady Rani (now Maharani) Sharnomoye. She was a strictly orthodox and devout Hindu, much given to works of piety, but ever ready to dedicate some part of her great wealth to works of practical benevolence. Her gifts were generous, not only for the relief of famine, but also for the alleviation of suffering in every form; nor were appeals for help in promoting objects of public utility ever made to her in vain. I have had the pleasure of holding communications with her, not in an interview face to face, but by audience with a curtain drawn between us She has, by the gracious favour of Queen, been admitted to the Order of the Crown of India. Her career used to remind us of the historic record of the good Mahratta princess Ahalya Bai of Central India.

Kristodas Pal.

Among the Native members the most useful in my time was Kristodas Pal, and if there was such a thing as the functions of a legitimate opposition they were ordinarily exercised by him. The proceedings being conducted in English he was a good speaker, with a very correct pronunciation, and more fluency than most Englishmen; as a debater, too, he was ready and acute. He was, on the whole, next after Sir Madhava Rao, mentioned in chapter XIII, the best-informed Indian whom I have ever known; his assistance in legislation was really valuable; and in public affairs he had more force of character than any native of Bengal. He belonged to a caste below that of Brahmin and was the Editor of the *Hindoo Patriot* newspaper published in English This paper was the organ of the Bengal Zemindars, and was in the main sustained by them, but it had a large circulation otherwise both among European and Natives, being conducted with independence loyalty and learning.

Abdul Lutief.

Another native member was Molavi (now Nawab) Abdul-Latif, the most progressive and enlightened among the Mohammadans of Bengal. He believed that unless the rising generation among his Co-religionists exerted themselves intellectually with more effect, they would be utterly outstripped by their Hindu fellow subjects in the race of life. He was the prime mover in the Mohammadan Literary and Scientific Society, which gave an annual *Soiree* in the Town Hall with an extensive display of the objects in science and arts.

Effects of English Education.

Socially, the educated Natives probably are discontented at not being admitted more than they are to European Society in India. But they will doubtless secure this admission more and more, as they become qualified for it, On the other hand, Europeans have been in a still stricter degree debarred from Native Society. But as the dominion of caste recedes and as Native ladies become educated; there may possibly be a social union between Europeans and Indians such as no previous era has witnessed.

The educated Natives will ask for much that the Government can concede, such as improved status and emoluments in the public service, besides opportunities of influential usefulness by serving in honorary capacities for the welfare of the community as gentlemen serve in England. The progress, which the Government has secured for them in these directions within the last generation is an earnest of similar benefits to come. It is to be hoped that they will entreat the Government to give a more practical turn to several branches of the higher education, and to impart scientific instruction more largely and efficiently than heretofore, so that they may acquire the knowledge necessary for carving out new careers.

Our object should be to educate the character as well as the intellect, teaching the non-official Natives to feel public spirit and the official Natives to bear responsibility. Hitherto we have succeeded most in training Natives to rise to high posts in the Judicial service. Our ambition should be, however, to train them for the executive posts demanding the sterner qualities on which Englishmen justly pride themselves. Most of those posts must needs continue to be held by Europeans; it would be dangerous to place such duties in the hands of Natives. Still there are may posts of a responsible character which Natives might occupy, if only they were endowed with the most robust qualities. It should be the aim of the Government to endow them with such qualities by means of education direct and indirect. They will also ask for some privileges which the British Government cannot concede in full, inasmuch as they will express a desire for representative institutions in the English sense of the term. They seldom formulate such requests very specifically, for, although they themselves understand the meaning of "representation," they remember that the vast majority of their countrymen do not. They perhaps would like an oligarchical Council to be formed from among themselves by some state precedure, or else that power of electing should rest with the educated only, who form but a very small minority of the people; but they have never, probably, thought out such schemes. They certainly wish to have the power of the purse, which power would dominate the internal administration, while they are quite content to leave to the Government the duty of external defence.

Now the Government, believing that the elective franchise had a good moral effect upon those—who are reasonably qualified to exercise it, has already entrusted, subject to an ultimate control by the state, the municipal administration of the capital cities of Calcutta and Bombay to corporations elected by the rate-payers, and has extended or is likely to extend the principle to the largest municipalities in the interior of the country. Further, the Government seems disposed to entrust some share of power respecting local and provincial finances to elected representatives; but here it cannot relinquish its controlling authority The Native members of the Legislative Council is are at present appointed by the Governor-General. Possibly they might be elected, if only any constituency for such a purpose could be devised, which would indeed be difficult to devise. At all events, however, the Government could not allow them to have anything approaching a majority or equally in the Council. That source of power it must retain in its own hands.

Some observers may hold that if high education tends to political discontent, the Government should prudently refrain from imparting it. But such a view could not be maintained in the Nineteenth Century. Surely it is our bounden duty to give to the Natives the benefit of all that we know ourselves. If we admit that there are cases in which plain dictates of duty must be followed and reliance placed on Providence for the result, then here is an example of the stongest kind. Politically we are so secure that we can afford to be generous in imparting knowledge, even though in some respects disaffection were to spring up in consequence; but in fact true loyalty and contentment in other and some more important respects will thereby be produced or confirmed. At all events this is an occasion, for putting into practice the maxim, "be just and fear not."

Loyalty.

The fifth question is in these words: is there any dislike of or hostility to British rule felt by considerable sections of the Native population; is it deeply stated, and has the Government any serious consequences to fear from it?

In order to answer this question, the population may be classified thus, respecting degrees of loyalty or otherwise:—

Actively loyal.

I.—The Princes and chiefs of the Native states.
II.—The banking trading and industrial classes.
III.—The zemindars or landlords of permanently settled etates.

Loyal but passive.

IV.—The peasant proprietors, and the cultivators.
V.—The labourers.

Many Loyal, but some the reverse.

VI.—The educated classes.
VII.—The Native aristocracy in the British territories.
VIII.—The Hindu and Mahomedan priesthood.

Excitable or ready for mischief.

IX.—The fanatics.
X.—The hangers-on of courts and camps.
XI.—The mob.

The most potential numerically are classes IV. and V., which comprise two-thirds of the whole population, and constitute the backbone of the body politic. In the main, they are attached to British rules so far as their nature is capable of political attachment. They cheerfully acquiesce in it, and have every thing to gain by its continuance. They are sure not to do any thing against it; if it be threatened, they will show it such favour as they secretly or quietly can without compromising themselves But they cannot be depended upon to fight for it, or to make any vigorous efforts on its behalf. It is melancholy that such should be the case; but this is the consequence of invasion having swept like waves over the country at frequent intervals during many centuries. The succession of conquerers, and the change of masters from time to time may be expected to produce an apathetic and submissive character in the poeple, which is transmitted from generation to generation. They will give the British Government their hearty good will, so long as it can hold its own; but if it begins to stagger under hostile blows, they will try to make terms, or at least to be on a friendly footing, with the party that may possibly be victorious. On the other hand, the securing of their contentment is primarily important, because, in the last resort they would rise against eppression, and if, without being actually oppressed, they were discontented, their dead-weight would be thrown into the scale of our opponents, which for us would be a serious contingency.

Outside this solid and stolid mass, which, though not immovable is hard to move, there are political forces, some operating for British rule, other militating against it, some, too, having a doubtful and vacillating movement.

We stop here for the present.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

LAST WEDNESDAY the Lieutenant-Governor with his family and suite and with his three principal Secretaries left Calcutta for Darjeeling. A large number of officials and native notabilities received His Honor at the Sealdah station. His Honor was courteous and affable and shook hands with all the gentlemen present.

WE ARE glad to learn that Major Baring is steadily improving, and that he will probably be fit to resume his duties after three or four weeks more. In that case Mr. Hope we hear will not revert to the Financial Secretariat. He will remain an extra member of the Legislative Council for the preparation of certain Bills connected with the Financial Department. After finishing this work he will take privilege leave for a month, and then proceed to Bombay to take his seat in the Bombay Council, Mr. Barbour will it is believed be confirmed in the appointment of Financial Secretary.

THE BENGAL RENT BILL, which has been transmitted to the Secretary of State, will we hear be committed to Sir William Muir for consideration and report. He took an active part in the discussions on the Rent Bill of 1859.

WE HAVE received a copy of a new periodical, entitled *Progress*, "a monthly encyclopœdia of information, compiled and collated from the latest current scientific and general knowledge of the day." There is not much original matter in the publication, but the gleanings are good and fit to be preserved. The price Rs. 18 per annum is however too high. The *Scientific American* may be had for Rs. 13-8 per annum.

SINCE OUR LAST we have received the names of the following subscribers to the Eden Memorial Fund:

	Rs.
Amount already subscribed	21,520
Rajcumar Padmanund Singh Bahadur...	500
Sheik Wajid Ali, Monghyr	100
Raja Rajendra Mullik, Bahadur ...	200
Babu Kallikisen Tagore	100 pd.
,, Bejoykissen Mukerji	50
,, Obhoy Churn Goho	50
,, Koonjo Behari Mullik ...	50
Raja Rajendra Narain Deb Bahadur ...	50
Babu Tara Chund Goho	50
,, Koonjo Lal Banerjee	250
Hon'ble Doorga Churn Law and Babu Sham Churn Law	2,00
Babu Joykissen Mukerjee	200
Babu Grish Chunder Das, Rai Bahadur ...	100
,, Ashootosh Dhur	10
,, Romanath Law	10
,, Lalit Chunder Sing Roya, Chakdigi...	100
Total ...	23,540

WILL DURGA have no rest? We are no less concerned than surprised to learn that the Chamber of Commerce has again addressed the Government of India praying for the reduction of the Durga Puja holidays. We had thought that the recent notification of the Bengal Government under the Negotiable Instruments Act had set the matter at rest, but it would seem we were mistaken. The Government of India has referred the application of the Chamber to the Goverment of Bengal for consideration and report. We cannot believe that Mr. Thompson will undo what he did as a member of Lord Lytton's Government, which restored the holidays to *statu qua ante*. Nor can we believe that Lord Ripon and Major Baring, who gave us back the holidays last year, will allow the Chamber to dictate to Government in a matter of such vital importance to the people of Bengal.

WE THANK Lord Ripon for giving a Native Judge to the High Court of the North-Western Provinces. As often as the question of appointing a Native to the bench of the North West High Court was raised, so often did the Local Government discourage the idea. The plea of Sir George Couper had invariably been that there was no native in Northern India fit to sit on the bench of the High Court. Lord Ripon replied that if there was no one fit in the North Western Provinces, he would send a fit person from Bengal. It was then that Sir George submitted some names. It would appear that the choice of His Excellency the Viceroy has fallen upon Syud Mahmood, son of the Hon'ble Syud Ahmed C. S. I. This nomination may not give universal satisfaction, but we ought not to mix up personal matters with the generous recognition of a just principle made by the Viceroy. It was a Kashmiri Pundit, who was appointed the first Native Judge of the Bengal High Court, but the Bengalis were not the less thankful for the appointment. We feel deeply grateful to His Excellency for doing justice to the native claim to this high appointment, for we feel convinced that if His Excellency had not acted with firmness in this matter, the policy of masterly inactivity of the North West Government would have triumphed. As to the qualifications of Syud Mahmood, an esteemed friend thus writes to us:

Syud Mahmood is a Barrister of 10 years' standing. He practised at the High Court at Allahabad from 1872 to 1878, and then left it on account of certain disagreements with the Chief Justice. In 1879 he was appointed a District Judge in Oudh. In 1881 his services were lent to the Nizam's Govern-

ment at Hyderabad to reorganize the Civil and Criminal Courts in Hyderabad, on a salary of Rs. 2,000 a month. About 3 months ago he resigned that appointment. Sir Salar Jung very reluctantly parted with him, for he made repeated offers of higher pay with a view to induce him to remain in the Nizam's service. His critics will not deny that he is the best educated native of the North-Western Provinces and a first-rate English scholar. He gave valuable assistance to the Indian Legislative Council when the Civil Procedure Code was before it. He is 35 years old, but when the late Justice Dwarkanath Mitter was appointed to a seat in the High Court he was only 24. He belongs to a high family of Syud at Delhi. His grand-father had the title of Newab conferred on him by the late King of Delhi. About his illustrious father you know as much as I do.

Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the comparative claims of different candidates, we are satisfied that Syud Mahmood will do justice to the high office which His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to confer upon him.

WE HAVE received the following Resolution of the Bengal Government for publication :

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,
Resolution.
Medical and Municipal Department,
Municipal, Dated Calcutta the 25th April 1882.

Read a petition dated the 25th February 1882 from certain inhabitants of Rishra and Mohesh representing that the operation of the new rules for the election of Municipal Commissioners in the Serampore Municipality will affect their interests and will throw out of office the present Commissioner of their ward Babu Shibo Doss Banerjea and praying that he (Babu Shibo Doss Banerjea) may be allowed to remain in office,

Read also a letter from the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, No. 162, dated the 5th instant, reporting the circumstances under which Babu Shibo Doss Banerjea is disqualified for appointment as a Municipal Commissioner.

Order.—Ordered that the petitioners be informed that the Lieutenant-Governor declines to interfere in the matter.

(Sd.) C. MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Obnoxious members of municipalities, that is to say, members active and independent, and therefore obnoxious, are seldom re-appointed, because the local officers seldom recommend their re-appointment. The Serampore Municipality, however, happens to be elective, and the Government cannot put out any member of its own motion. The local officers it would seem have sought to keep out the only active member from Rishra by recommending a modification of the franchise. The result is that Babu Shibodas Banerjea, who has proved an active, useful, and thoroughly independent member, goes out. The inhabitants of Rishra had petitioned Government in March last, and the order is issued in the name of the new Lieutenant-Governor just one day after he has taken over charge. We are afraid Mr. Thompson has had no time to look into the bearings of this case, though under the inexorable law of routine the odium of passing the illiberal order unfortunately attaches to his Government.

WE HAVE received a copy of the joint Memorial of the Barristers and Vakils of the High Court and the representative Associations of Calcutta against the reduction of the salaries of the Judges of the High Court. We make the following extract from it :

"That the Despatch of your Lordship in creating a distinction in the emoluments between the Native and European members of the Court has produced a wide-felt discontent, and is calculated to lower the Native Judges in the eyes of the suitors and of their countrymen generally, as well as to affect their independence and produce an invidious distinction and class-jealousy among the members of the Court, and thereby further to impair and imperil the due and efficient administration of justice in these Provinces.

That whatever reasons may exist for drawing a distinction between the emoluments of Native and European officials in other Departments of the State, such reasons cannot be applied to the Native Judges of the High Court sitting on the same Bench with their European colleagues, exercising the same powers and administering the same law."

We heartily subscribe to the above.

THE Mahomedan Literary Society waited in Deputation upon the Lieutenant-Governor to present him an address of welcome, to which His Honor returned a suitable reply. We give the following extract from the reply :

"I am aware of the objects which your Society has in view, and as we have in other sections of the varied community Associations which press for the recognition of the special interests which they represent, I can only think it a matter of congratulation that the intelligence and education of the Mahomedans of this side of India, who are residents chiefly of the capital of India, should find in your Society all exponents of the particular claims of so numerous a section of Her Majesty's Indian subjects.

You have been pleased, gentlemen, to refer with commendation to my early labors in the cause of Mahomedan education and in the reform of that Institution of the Calcutta Madrissah with which your educational interests are so closely allied, and you express the hope which I shall be earnest in promoting, that the cause of Mahomedan education in Bengal shall continue to receive my encouragement and support. Much I believe has been done since the year 1873 in extending the usefulness of your educational institutions, both in the Oriental and English branches of tuition, in the former by the teaching in Arabic with the view of satisfying the requirements of your religion and the demand for Oriental learning and in the latter, by extending the facilities of acquiring an useful knowledge of English and of Western science. I understand from your address that it is in the latter direction that further developments are still hoped for, and so far as my powers can avail, they shall not be wanting to meet your desires. But I would remind you first, that such aspirations, as are now expected by you, had not always found very strong advocates in your own community, and that the comparative backwardness among Mahomedans as a body in English education, and the loss of its advantages, are due in some measure to your own negligence to avail yourselves of the opportunities which Government had offered, and I would say in the second place, that much in the direction of future action in the matter will depend upon the results of the enquiry, which at the instance of Government of India is now being carried out by the influential Commission upon the general system of education throughout India. I am glad to know that many of your influential members have had an opportunity of making known their views to that Commission. Whatever may be the outcome of their deliberation, I can give you the assurance that you will find me willing always to pay attention to the wishes of a society like yours, representing very wide and important interests, and always anxious to promote your welfare."

The spirit of the reply was excellent.

THE ENGLISHMAN announces that the Lieutenant-Governor has selected Dr. McConnell as the successor of Dr. Chandra in the chair of Materia Medica in the Medical College of Calcutta. We hope that this rumour is not true, and that Mr. Thompson will not allow his clear and unbiassed mind to be clouded by the fogs of the department. We have not the slightest objection to Dr. McConnell personally, but we contend as we did in our last that this chair having been held for the last twenty years by Native professors, there is no reason why it should not be given to a native, if he be fit for it. Our contemporary says that if we can "point to any Native possessing claims of service and fitness superior to those of Dr. McConnell, we will gladly acknowledge that their nominee is an injured man." We will not undertake that invidious task. But we can mention several members of the Covenanted Medical Service who are well qualified for the post. The writer ridicules Sir Richard Temple for listening to native claim, when he gave the appointment to Dr. Chandra on the death of Dr. Chuckerbutty, because he thinks it brought him "cheap popularity." But it so happens that it is the behest of our gracious Sovereign that when natives should be found qualified for particular offices, they should be allowed the preference. In obeying this behest a Governor does not look to "cheap popularity," but simply does his bounden duty. It is worthy of remark that all fat medical appointments in the Presidency are held by European officers, though there are now many competent native gentlemen in the Covenanted Medical Service.

APROPOS of the above a correspondent writes to us as follows :

I am afraid the *Englishman's* announcement is quite premature because no selection can be made till Dr. Chandra's furlough is sanctioned by the Government of India. The article seems to be inspired—gives out as a sort of feeler to gauge public opinion. We are asked not to complain or grumble, because Dr. McConnell possesses "unrivalled official claims." Now let us examine what his claims are. Dr. McConnell is of 12 years' standing and has passed nearly the whole time comfortably at the College. He has not, we believe, done any military duty, which all young surgeons are required to do at the commencement of their career. He has been House Physician and Professor of Pathology for upwards of 11 years. Having been the Pathologist to a large Hospital like the College, what contributions has he made to Pathology, which is a growing science? His achievements are confined, it is said, to the discovery of a single worm. Will your good contemporary point to anything else done or discovered by Dr. McConnell? If passing 11 years or more at one comfortable appointment at Calcutta constitutes "unrivalled official claims," then Dr. McConnell certainly possesses them in full. Surely the Indian Medical Service has not fallen so low that it cannot bring forward better men than Drs. McConnell and Mackenzie, the latter being favored with some half a dozen lucrative appointments, the duties of which it is not possible for one man to discharge satisfactorily, though he were ever so clever. Why does not the Government look after these plural appointments in Calcutta, when such offices have been prohibited in Bombay? If the College appointment is to be snatched away from the Native Members of the service, let it be given to a senior European and let no favoritism or jobbery be perpetrated. In conclusion we still express our belief that such a calm, judicial-minded and conscientious Lieutenant Governor as Mr. Rivers Thompson, will fairly and impartially consider all claims and do justice to the Native Members of the Service in spite of the *Englishman's* taunt at Sir R. Temple's purchasing cheap popularity by offering the appointment to Dr. Chandra after the lamented death of our distinguished countryman Dr. Chuckerbutty.

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION of Lahore waited upon the new Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab with an address of welcome, in which they touched upon important topics of local interest. Sir Charles Aitchison gave a frank and sympathetic reply. He thus tackled the Punjab University question :

"The special objects of the Punjab University College are to promote the diffusion of European science as far as possible through the Vernacular languages of the Punjab and to improve and extend Vernacular literature generally; to encourage the enlightened study of Eastern classical languages and literature; and to associate the learned and influential classes of the Province with Government in the promotion and supervision of popular education. Now these are admirable objects with which every one interested in the welfare of the province cannot fail to sympathise. They are objects which in the present condition of this country cannot possibly be attained if the study of English to its highest form be neglected or discouraged. Without a thorough knowledge of English it is useless to attempt to translate works with a view to improve or extend Vernacular literature; it simply cannot be done.

Without a thorough knowledge of English it is equally impossible to become acquainted with the latest results of modern oriental scholarship, or to rise above the antiquated and unscientific methods of the Moulvie and the Pundit. Now I find in the Statutes of the Punjab University College ample provision made for the highest study of English. It is therein provided that the study of English shall form one of the most prominent features of the teaching in all the schools and colleges connected with the institution, that both teaching and examination, which cannot with advantage be carried on in the Vernacular, shall be conducted in English, and that even in regard to Arabic, Sanscrit, and Oriental languages, a thorough acquaintance with English shall be a necessary condition for obtaining the *highest* honours of the Institution. It seems to me then that if these Statutes are observed, and it is the duty alike of Government and of the Senate to insist on their observance, the Punjab University College instead of being a bone of contention should bring the friends of English and of Oriental education together on common ground.

I believe that the English statdard of Examination in the College is fully equal in difficulty to the corresponding examination of the Calcutta University. Such at least is the decision of the Director of Public Instruction who certainly cannot be accused of undue leaning to Orientalism. At the same time I entirely

agree with you that if the College is turned into a University, the English degrees such as B. A. and M. A. must be kept clearly distinct from the Oriental degrees. Any attempt to mix them up can in my judgment only lead to the injury of the institution and the depreciation of the honours it confers.

He thus concluded :

I have not been informed of any movement at present on foot for the resuscitation of the Delhi College. One of the last acts of my predecessor was to sanction a grant-in-aid of Rs. 5,400 a year for College education in connection with the Cambridge Mission at Delhi. Under the arrangements made, College education up to the First Arts Standard will be provided. The grant took effect from the 1st of this month, and under these circumstances it seems to me that any movement at present to revive the old Delhi College would be peculiarly ill-timed. As regards an Agricultural School, I have already in reply to an Address from another Society stated my sense of its importance, and have promised that the subject will be fully considered in connection with the question of the organization of an Agricultural Department which is now before Government.

On the importance of securing a body of well-trained and wil-educated Native officers in Judicial and Executive Services of the Punjab, and also on the question of local self-government, I need not enlarge. I cordially agree in the enlightened policy of the Government of India on both these questions, and will avail myself as it is my bounden duty to do of every opportunity, I can find to give effect to it in the Punjab.

I rejoice with you at the removal of such a blot as the Vernacular Press Act from our Statute Book, but I am sorry to say I have never been able to sympathise with the objection taken to the Arms Act. That some of its provisions press injuriously and vexatiously on certain branches of trade has been shown by a somewhat comic circumstance that was recently published in the Newspapers. A defect of that kind however can no doubt be easily remedied. The Act and the rules framed under it make in my opinion fair enough provision for those who need arms to defend themselves from robbers or wild animals, or who wish to have them for purposes of display or sport. I cannot see that the Act in any way reflects upon the loyalty of the people of India, and it would not be justifiable to repeal or modify the Act for the purpose apparently advocated in your address of encouraging a martial spirit among the people. Certainly in the Punjab the policy of Government has been the reverse of this. The country was disarmed at an early date in British rule and the people were induced to settle down to peaceful cultivation of which they are now reaping the blessed fruits.

Although we do not subscribe to all the opinions expressed by Sir Charles Aitchison, we must do him the justice to say that he was outspoken. We are, however, sorry to learn that Sir Charles's hands have been tied by his predecessor in the matter of the Delhi College. Practically high education in the seat of the Great Mogul is surrendered to the missionaries. We need hardly add that we cannot endorse the opinion of Sir Charles Aitchison on the Arms Act.

WE ARE GLAD to learn that Babu Jogendra Chundra Roy, Nurral, has given a donation of Rs. 1,000 in aid of the Building Fund of Dr. Sircar's Science Association.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION.—DR. Sinclair Coghill, Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Ventnor writes :—For many years I have, in private practice, exclusively prescribed the Cod Liver Oil of Dr. de Jongh, from a large and intimate experience of its superiority as a remedial agent in appropriate cases to other Cod Liver Oil ignorantly lauded on account of their comparative tastelessness and lightness of colour. More recently I have had, in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption here, and opportunity of instituting a more extensive and systematic comparisons and I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was specially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that Dr. de Jongh's Oil was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit. Dr. de Jongh's Oil is now the only Cod Liver Oil used in the Royal National Hospital for consumption and Diseases of the Chest." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 6th May, 1882.

From the signs of our commercial markets and the general feeling of shippers and other operators, we are disposed to think that with an easier money market the depression hitherto prevailing will soon be dispelled and a revival ere long will take place.

Piece-Goods.—This market has rather been less active during the latter part of the week owing to sale ensured after some operations in Tea Cloths, Grey Jaconet, Turkey Reds, White Jaconets and Mulls at last rates.

Yarns.—This market owing to the annual festivities of the twist dealers was closed and will open on Monday next the 8th instant.

Exports.—This market experienced better enquiry which led to a fair amount of transactions in oil-seeds and wheat for immediate forward deliveries. At the close operations were checked by a rise in the prices.

Rice.—Nothing of importance has transpired, accumulations augmenting, prices in consequence for some descriptions are drooping.

MONETARY.

The Bank of Bengal has on the 4th instant reduced one per cent. of its rates for interest and discount all round. The present minimum rate is 8 per cent. for loans on Govt. securities. This measure will improve the tone of our markets and soon establish business in various departments.

GOVT. SECURITIES

Owing to the reduction of 1 per cent. of the Bank's rate of interest attracted notice and led to business but of a limited nature. Prices having attained as high as—102 for 4 per cents. 108-14, for 4½s dropped at the close to101-13 for the former and 108-12 for the latter.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES

Market has been fairly active and a suitable amount of business was done for Tea Industries, chiefly at advanced rates.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P.
Lalla Sivaram, Lahore	1	0	0
Nawab Ashanoolla Khan, Bahadur, Dacca	13	4	0
B. C. Chatterjee Esq., Birbaupore	13	4	0
J. Beame Esq., Chinsurah	10	0	0
Hony. Secy. Hindoo Association, Bangalore	6	10	0
Chairman Rajshahye Road Cess Committee	8	4	0
T. W. H. Tolbert Esq., C.S., Umbella	13	4	0
Thackoor Persad, Arrah	6	10	0
Baboo Seram Chatterjee, Saknara	6	10	0
„ Sosee Voosun Dutt, Ruma	10	0	0
„ Basanta Coomar Newghy, Bancoorah	10	0	0
„ Hurrish Chunder Shaw, Nowadi	6	10	0
„ Ombica Churun Gangooly, Serajgunge	6	0	0
„ Kaiy Nath Banerjee, Debrooghur	20	0	0
„ Ram Mohun Mitra, Dhoobri	10	0	0
„ Annath Nath Mookerjee, Shibpore	10	0	0
„ Kristo Churn Bysack, Mymensingh	13	4	0
„ Ram Sunder Ghose, Roy Bahadur, Rajibpore	13	4	0
„ Mothoor Chunder Kurmokur, Chowgaon	6	10	0
„ Poorna Chunder Ghose, Bouleah	6	10	0
„ Mohim Chunder Bose, Furreedpore	6	0	0
„ Ombica Churun Chatterjee, Burrisal	6	10	0
„ Wopendra Narain Nundee, Shagunge	10	0	0

Advertisements.

WANTED.—A teacher for the Preparatory Entrance Class. Salary Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 125, Candidates must be graduates who have taken the Science Course. Applications to be made to the Principal, Canning College, Lucknow, before the 31st of May. Only certified copies of testimonials to be sent.

WANTED for the Road Cess works Maldah, two Sub-Overseers on Salary of Rs. 55 and Rs. 45 respectively including allowance.

None need apply who has not passed the Sub-Overseership Examination and has not gained practical experience in Road works.

Candidates who will apply for the higher appointment only are requested to state it clearly in their applications.

Applications with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to 15th proximo.

JOGINDRANATH GHOSH, L. C. E.,
District Engineer.

Maldah,
District Engineer's Office,
The 28th April 1882.

Post 8vo., with Map, cloth, price 16*s*.

THE INDIAN EMPIRE:

ITS HISTORY, PEOPLE AND PRODUCTS.

BY W. W. HUNTER, C.I.E., LL.D.,

Director-General of Statistics to the Government of India.

"As a complete account of the country it is quite unique, and as a book of reference it is one of the most comprehensive and useful of its kind that have ever been published."—*The Times.*

London : Trubner & Co. Ludgate Hill.

CLEARANCE SALE!!!

On and from the 1st May 1882, the "Key to the English Entrance Course for 1882" by Babu Joy Kissen Sen, M. A. Professor, Albert College, will be sold at half-price or ten (10) Annas per copy.

A Special Meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall on Thursday, the 11th May 1882, *at 4 p. m.*

Business to be brought forward.

1. The Chairman to lay on the table Report on the administration of the Municipality for the year 1881, with the audited accounts and Auditors' report attached.

2. The Chairman to lay on the table statement of receipts and disbursements of the Calcutta Police during the year 1881, with the Auditor's report thereon, attached to the Administration Report.

3. To confirm the proceedings of the Town Council at meetings held on the 22nd and 29th April.

4. To confirm the proceedings of the Tramway Committee at a meeting held on the 22nd April.

5. Vital Statistics for the month of March.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

NOTIFICATION.

Pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Jurisdiction made in Suit No 444 of 1881 [wherein Hurrynath Roy is plaintiff and Troyluckonath Biswas is the defendant] the creditors of Sreemutty Juggodumba Dassee late of Free School Street in Calcutta widow, who died on or about the month of December 1880 are on or before the 24th day of June 1882 to send to the office of the Registrar of this Court on its Original Side, their names, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities [if any] held by them, or in default thereof, they will bo peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree.

Every creditor holding any security may produce or transmit the same to the Registrar with the particulars of his claim or shall produce the same before the Honorable Mr. Justice Wilson, in the Court house on Saturday the Eighth day of July 1882, at Eleven of the clock in the forenoon being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.

MOOKERJEE & DEB, Plaintiff's Attorneys. } R. BELCHAMBERS, Registrar.

Calcutta High Court Original Side, The 24th April 1882. }

DR. B. L. GHOSH'S BLOOD IMPROVER.

This medicine has been found by Dr. B. L. Ghosh G.M.C.B., who has been practising medicine for the last 31 years, to be the best specific for venerial affections hitherto discovered for the abuse of mercury and all the diseases caused by it. It has also been found to cure Leprosy, and is being extensively used in Madras, Bombay, the North-Western Provinces, Bengal, &c. It is also the best medicine yet found for improving the Blood &c. Price (for 32 days) Rs. 2, Packing 4 annas.

Oil for skin diseases.—This oil is infallible for all diseases of the skin, leprosy and other eruptions connected with venerial affections being wonderfully benefitted by it.

B. L. GHOSH, & Co.,
Suburban Medical Hall,
39, Russapagla Road, Bhowanipore, Calcutta.

FOR SALE VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

1. Putnee talook Dihi Pooranderpore in Zillah Moorshedabad; all settled in durputnee with a reserved profit of Rs. 6,431 per annum.

2. That large and commodious House in the town of Rampore Bauliah, having an extensive compound of 116 bighas and always in the occupation of the District Judge as tenant. Monthly rent Rs. 150.

3. That large and commodious family dwelling-house Nos. 49 and 50 Kansaripara Road, Bhowanipore ; originally built by the late Babu Radha Nath Bose attorney and greatly improved and enlarged by the undersigned since his purchase.

MOHINY MOHUN ROY,
Vakil, High Court Appellate side.

NOTIFICATION.

With the consent of the Government of India, the Government of His HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA of Mysore is prepared to receive tenders for a Debenture Loan of (Rs. 20,00,000) Twenty Lakhs of Rupees, on the security of the General Revenues of the Mysore Province. The amount of the loan is to be expended entirely on the construction of an important line of Railway from Bangalore to Tiptoor, a distance of about 85 miles.

2. Debentures will be issued for the said amount bearing interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, payable half-yearly on the 15th February and 15th August of each year and having a currency of twenty years. The interest will be payable at any of the Government Treasuries of the Mysore Province or at the Banks of Bengal, Madras or Bombay and their branches.

3. The form of Debenture Bonds will be that given below. Each Debenture will be issued for the sum of Rs. (500) five hundred, or some multiple of Rs. 500.

4. Tenders for the whole or any part of the above named sum of Rs. (20,00,000.) Twenty Lakhs will be received by the Comptroller to the Mysore Government at Bangalore up to noon on the 1st July 1882.

5. Each tender should be in the form hereto annexed, and enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for the Mysore Railway Loan of 1882," and sent to the Comptroller to the Government of Mysore at Bangalore.

6. The tenders will be opened at the Dewan's Office at Bangalore in the presence of the Dewan and other members of the Mysore Government on the 1st July 1882 at noon, a minimum rate having first been fixed by the Dewan.

7. Each tender must be accompanied by the deposit of a sum equal to 2 per cent of the amount tendered. Such deposit may be made by paying the amount to the credit of the Dewan of Mysore at the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, or at any of their branches, or at any of the Treasuries of the Mysore Government, and forwarding with the tender the receipt of such Bank or Treasury or by a Money Order payable to the Dewan of Mysore, or by Government of India Promissory Notes duly endorsed in favor of the Dewan of Mysore.

8. If the tender be accepted either in whole or in part, the deposit made will be taken in part payment and the tenderer must arrange for the payment of the remainder of the amount of the loan allotted to him on or before the 15th August 1882 into any of the Treasuries of the Mysore Government, or into the Banks of Bengal, Madras or Bombay or any of their branches to the credit of the Dewan of Mysore, failing which the deposit made will be forfeited.

9. Debentures will be issued as soon as possible after receipt of the amount of allotment.

10. The deposit on tenders which may not be accepted will be returned on application.

11. In the case of two or more tenders at the same rate (not being below the minimum), a *pro rata* allotment will, if necessary, be made.

12. The rate stated in a tender must not contain any fraction of an anna; if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the tendor treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

13 In order to avoid mistakes, a separate tender must be made at each rate tendered, and a separate deposit must accompany each tender.

14. The annual revenues of the Mysore Province amount at present to Rs.1,06,00,000 (one hundred and six Lakhs of Rupees), and are expected to yield an annual surplus of five Lakhs after defraying all charges, and providing for repayments on account of the Famine Loan due to the Government of India.

15. Arrangements will be made for securing negotiability to the Debentures in British India free of Stamp Duty.

C. RANGACHARLU,
Dewan.

OFFICE OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE,
BANGALORE, 1*st May* 1882.

Form of Tender.

I hereby tender for Rupees of the Loan advertised in the Notification of the Dewan of Mysore dated 1st May 1882, and agree to pay the same subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of Rupees for every Rs. 100 allotted to me.

I enclose on account of the required deposit of 2 per cent on the amount tendered (*here enter particulars of deposit*) and engage, if my offer is accepted to pay the remainder of the amount of the loan allotted to me on or before the 15th August 1882, in the manner prescribed in the Notification. Any allotment made to me may be communicated to the following address.

Signature.
Full address.

Form of Debenture.

MYSORE RAILWAY, FIVE PER CENT LOAN 1882.

Bangalore, 1882.

No.

The Government of His Highness the Maha Raja of Mysore, in consideration of the sum of Rupees received from promise to pay to the said or order, the sum of Rupees twenty years after the date hereof, together with interest at the rate of five per centum, per annum, payable half-yearly on 15th February and 15th August.

BENGAL BONDED WAREHOUSE ASSOCIATION.

In conformity with Section 5 of Act V of 1854 a General Meeting of Proprietors will be held on Wednesday the 10th instant, at noon, for the inspection of Accounts for the half-year ended 30th April last, the declaration of a dividend, the election of Directors in the room of Mr. John Morison, who has proceeded to England, of Mr. Charles H. Moore, who has resigned in consequence of approaching departure for Europe and of the Honorable Durgachurn Law, who goes out by rotation but offers himself for re-election; and the transaction of any other business that may be brought forward.

Calcutta,
1st May 1882. } H. W. I. WOOD,
Secretary.

A LECTURE IN REPLY TO THE QUESTION "WHAT IS BRAHMOISM?"

BY RAJNARAIN BOSE.

The first half of this lecture published in England under the title of "The Hindu Theist's Brotherly Gift to English Theists," has received high encomia from the Press of that country. See Hindoo Patriot, 2nd January, 1882.

To be had at the Adi Brahmo Samaj Library, Calcutta. Price 4 annas, postage ½ anna.

Notice.

LICENSES ON PROFESSIONS, TRADES AND CALLINGS.

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with Sections 4 and 5 of Act I of 1882 (B. C.) all persons who have already taken out their licenses for the year 1882, will be required immediately on the expiration of the term of their licenses to pay into the office of the Corporation 25 per centum in excess of the amount of the said licenses according to the respective classes in which they have been assessed and such licenses will therefore continue in force up to the 31st March 1883, after which another yearly license will have to be taken out for the year 1st April 1883 to 31st March 1884.

All persons, however, who have not as yet taken out their licenses for the year 1882 are required by law to pay the said 25 per centum in excess on taking out their license whereupon they will obtain fifteen monthly licenses expiring on the 31st March 1883. Parties failing to take out licenses accordingly will be prosecuted according to law.

NABOGOPAL MITTER,
License Officer to the Corporation,
Town of Calcutta.

LICENSES FOR CARRIAGES AND HORSES, CARTS AND SHED REGISTRATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with Sections 4 and 5 of Act I of 1882 (B. C.) all persons who have already taken out their licenses for the 1st half-year of 1882, will be required immediately on the expiration of the term of their licenses, to pay into the office of the Corporation fifty per centum in excess of the amount of the said licenses according to their respective assessment and such licenses will thereupon continue in force up to the 30th September 1882, after which another half-yearly license will have to be taken out for the half year 1st October, 1882 to 31st March, 1883.

All persons, however, who have not as yet taken out their licenses for the first half-year of 1882, are required by law to pay the said fifty per centum in excess, on taking out their license whereupon they will obtain nine monthly licenses expiring on the 30th September 1882.

Parties failing to take out licenses accordingly will be prosecuted according to law.

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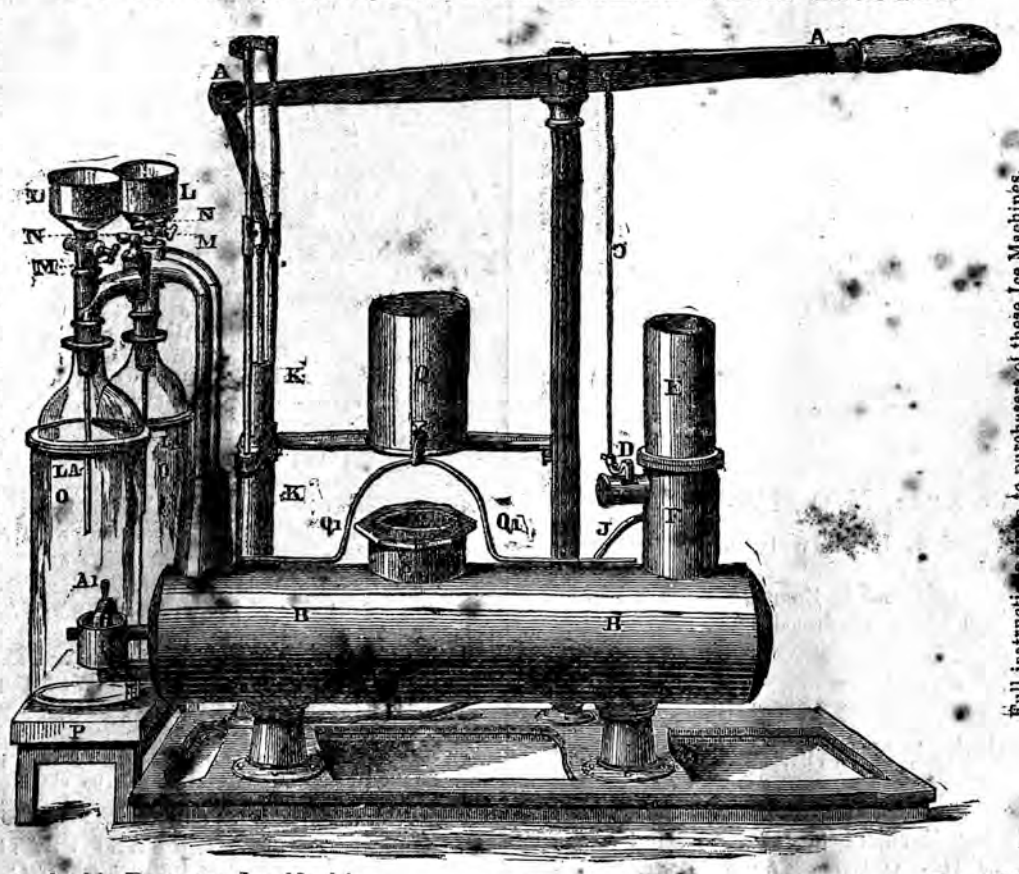

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